SATURDAY NIGHT

BAY STREET AND YOUR MONEY
by Fraser Robertson

DOUKHOBORS CAN BE WON OVER

YOU-ALL SHOULD BE IN FLORIDA TOO
by Scott Young

FEBRUARY 23, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 20

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LETTERS

T. S. Eliot Play in Montreal

IN THE Jan. 5 issue it was stated that "Murder in the Cathedral" was presented in a church in Vancouver for the first time in Canada. This play was presented in a church in Montreal (at the corner of Simpson and Sherbrooke Streets) about 1936-1937 by the Everyman Players. My companion at that time had seen it in England the year previously and considered that with the exception of the choruses the whole production compared favorably with the English one.
Fredericton, NB. R. McDOUGALL

Eliot in Halifax

REGARDING first presentation of T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" in a Canadian church, the King's College Dramatic Society staged two most successful performances of this play in All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, on March 5 and 6, 1951. The part of the Archbishop, Thomas à Becket, was played by Clive Rippon and directors were Dr. A. S. Walker and Mr. Edward Roberts.
Halifax, NS. ELSIE M. CLARKE

Minister's Child

THE article of December 29, "Who Wants to be a Minister's Child" by Nancy Cleaver, is true, how true!

It takes me back 35 years to a little Yorkshire village, a big family, a rambling old Rectory and parishioners who loved to tell tales. There was the time I tried to sneak home on a Sunday afternoon with three rabbits snared on a Sabbath morn, but alas! On Monday the washerwoman spilled the beans. I paid her back in full at a later date when I sold her a rabbit badly infected with mange and not ordinarily salable. The dear good woman thought I had skinned it first to save her doing so.

But I was back in that village for the first time in 26 years last June, back for a day only and the welcome I had from those same villagers!

Not all the childish grief of being a Minister's child necessarily lies outside the family. Father was a Parson of the old school, stern and unforgiving where the reputation of the Rectory was concerned. Even after four years in Canada I was, on a visit home, expected to be in by 10 p.m. for that was the respectable hour to go to bed and father had to be the last to bed, lock the front door, take candle in hand and carry the family silver to the safety of his bedroom cupboard . . .

But the old village publican still remembers him and as he says "E 'ad 'e was a good preacher 'e was. E didn't need no bloody bible."

Keep that grin young Cleaver and you'll make out alright.
Winnipeg, Man. RECTORY R. PROBATE

Montreal Music Club

IN Hugh MacLennan's excellent article on the "Art of Living" he erroneously stated that there were only 450 members of the Ladies Morning Musical Club of Montreal. In point of fact there are 1200 members and a waiting list of 300 and an attendance of about 900 at concerts.
Montreal, Que. COMMITTEE MEMBER

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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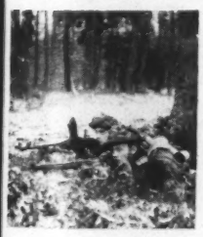
BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Canadian politicians may soon have to face TV with all its unknown terrors; says LOU GOLDEN. Their U.S. counterparts have found that in addition to persuasiveness and charm, they must have photogenic qualities . . . Elmer Lach has been injured so often that an insurance company once offered him $17,000 to quit hockey forever. DINK CARROLL, Sports Editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, tells what keeps him playing . . . MAX BRAITHWAITE describes the work of the Red Cross with crippled children . . . Will Ontario and Quebec sign up when the new tax agreement is presented by the Federal Government at the end of March? MICHAEL BARKWAY sums up what each stands to gain and lose . . . RODNEY GREY discusses what may be sterling's last try for a comeback . . . Most fathers want a boy, and there are deep-rooted reasons for the choice, says SVANHUIT JOSIE, who tells of some of the findings of researchers on which it will be . . . RICA FARQUHARSON introduces Catherine Steele, first Canadian woman to be appointed headmistress of Havergal, and sketches her career.



COVER: Private EDWARD LORETTIT of Kapuskasing, Ont., *left*, and Private JOHN POWELL of Starr, Ont., are privates with the Algonquin Company of the First Canadian Infantry Regiment of the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade, now stationed in Germany. The group arrived in Europe last November to serve with the NATO forces under Eisenhower. Here infantrymen Lorettit and Powell are on manoeuvres in a forest near Steinkrug, between Hanover and Hamlin. The men had no more than six months of training before leaving Canada, but already "handle themselves like veterans."—*Photo by Allan Richardson for Federal Photos.*

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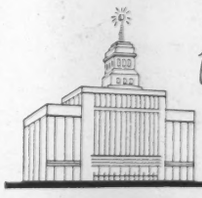

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OTTAWA VIEW

BRITAIN DROPS "DOMINION"

by Michael Barkway

THE best comment on the form of the British Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth's accession came from a Government man here who said: "There'd have been a flaming row if *we'd* done it." But the British, in the midst of their elaborate and age-long ceremonial with heralds and bands and trumpets, were the only people who brought the Proclamation up to date.

They proclaimed Queen Elizabeth as "Queen of this realm and of all her other realms and territories, head of the Commonwealth". The word "Commonwealth" appeared twice; "Dominion" not at all. The Canadian Government, surprised, raised an eyebrow but heartily approved.

Our own proclamation followed the old form: "Queen of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas." These are the words of the official Royal title. The Canadian Proclamation is made by the Governor General (or in this case the Administrator) on the recommendation of an Order-in-Council passed by the Cabinet. And the Cabinet has to follow the rules.

But the British Accession Proclamation is not made by the Government. It comes from a purely traditional body far ante-dating parliaments which has been traced back to the Common Councils of the Norman Kings. The Accession Council consists of a delightful collection of people described as: "The Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this realm, here assisted with these of His Late Majesty's Privy Council, with representatives of other members of the Commonwealth, with other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of London."

The "representatives of other members of the Commonwealth" were included for the first time, and all the Commonwealth High Commissioners in London signed the Proclamation. Since the Accession Council was not bound by parliamentary statutes, it took the chance to devise a new form according better with both the facts and the susceptibilities of the Commonwealth. But it doesn't mean the British have changed the Royal titles. That can only be done by concurrent action in all Commonwealth countries. Everyone has realized for some time that the titles need changing. Perhaps the Brtish initiative may start things moving.

Apart from the different wording of the Royal titles the Accession Proclamation is identical with that used at least as far back as Charles I. Indeed we can find a precedent there for including Ireland although it no longer owes allegiance to the Crown. In 1625 Charles I was proclaimed to have inherited "The Imperial Crowns of Britain, France and Ireland". The last British foothold in France had gone 67 years earlier. So, by comparison we are not badly out of date.

Diplomatic Shuffle?

SOME of the top diplomats posts will have to be shuffled soon. The establishment of the permanent NATO body on its new footing will make it impossible for Dana Wilgress to go on being both top Canadian representative with NATO and High Commissioner in London. "If anybody could do both jobs," they say in the East Block, "Wilgress could: but this is going to be too big for a part-time man."

Until Pearson left his civil service job at the head of External Affairs to join the Cabinet (October, 1948), the top diplomatic trio was Pearson, Norman Robertson and Hume Wrong. At that time Norman Robertson was High Commissioner in London and Wrong was Ambassador in Washington, as he still is. Pearson's elevation to higher—or at least different — spheres brought Arnold Heeney into the external affairs orbit as Under-Secretary, the permanent head of the Department. Robertson had already done that job between 1941 and '46. He came back from London to take Heeney's old job as Clerk to the Privy Council. The London vacancy was filled by Dana Wilgress, who had come up through the Department of Trade and Commerce and the embassies in Moscow and Berne.

Nobody knows what the next moves will be. Canada is lucky in that these top diplomats are all close friends: there's no jockeying for jobs at the top level anyway. But Heeney has had three years at the head of the department, and ten years before that behind another desk in the East Block. Hume Wrong has been Ambassador in Washington for 5½ years. Somewhere in the shuffle we're likely to get a new Under-Secretary for External Affairs, and maybe a new Ambassador in Washington too.

Nato Aid: Last Chapter?

THE CABINET decision on Canada's aid for NATO was as forecast. There'll be an increase of about $100 million for 1952-53 without any increase in the total defence budget.

The puzzle now is to find ways of switching this amount of military equipment from Canada's forces to Europe. It's not resolved yet. But all the services are trying to find items which they can make available now and replace for themselves a little later on. New or increased pro-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

RELATIONSHIP NEEDED

CHURCH LOOKS AT CULTURE

by B. K. Sandwell

JUST AS the secular societies of the Western World are beginning to find that a lack of humane learning is a grave obstacle to their proper and healthy functioning as societies, some at least of the religious bodies in that same Western World are discovering that the lack of humane learning is detrimental to their life as religious bodies.

There is a definite connection between the movement which produced the Massey Report and the movement which produced the decision of the United Church of Canada to appoint a Commission on Culture in 1946. (What would have happened to such a proposal in the Methodist Church in 1896 is not hard to imagine, and what would have happened to it in the Presbyterian Church would probably not have been much better.) The Commission was duly appointed, and produced a Report which appeared in 1950 under the title "The Church and the Secular World". But the historical documentation of that Report was necessarily much condensed in the printing; and the full (in some cases even expanded) texts of the papers presented by six of the ablest minds of the Commission have now been published in a separate and considerably more legible volume as "The Heritage of Western Culture", edited by Dr. R. C. Chalmers of Saskatoon (Ryerson, $2.50 cloth, $2 paper), and dedicated to the Chairman of the Commission, Professor J. F. Macdonald.

This is a remarkable volume in many ways, and not least because of the evidence it shows of the immense increase in the understanding, among intellectual religious leaders in Canada, of the significance for religion of the whole history of human thought at its higher levels. There is, says Dr. Chalmers, a proper relation of Christianity to culture, and that relation must be found if Christianity is to carry on its rightful work. "We have seen the pendulum swing to an adaptation to culture on the part of Christianity which obscured the distinctively Christian gospel, and then we have seen it oscillate towards a revolt against culture, thus tending to create a dualism between Christianity and the world which it is supposed to save."

THE CONTRIBUTORS, in addition to the editor, are Mary E. White on "The Greek and Roman Contribution", Principal W. C. Graham on "The Hebraic Contribution", K. H. Cousland on "The Early Church" and "The Middle Ages", John A. Irving on "The Sciences and Philosophy in Modern Culture", and Northrop Frye on "Trends in Modern Culture", and the editor writes on "The Renaissance and the Reformation". All these are serious and deeply thoughtful essays, illuminated from a large fund of scholarship; but equally all of them are the work of writers with a deep religious insight. Because the thought and scholarship are there, the language in which the religious insight is expressed is intelligible language, it has meaning to the critical mind, it is not the outworn "cant" language taken secondhand from earlier writers who had the problems and difficulties of another age to deal with.

The influences that have been at work in the last generation or so to make such a book possible are quite clearly indicated in the essays. They include Toynbee, A. N. Whitehead, T. S. Eliot, the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, our own Cochrane of "Christianity and Classical Culture" (quite probably the most effective influence of the lot, but Brett must also get credit), Albert Schweitzer and the neo-Thomists.

THERE SEEMS to be a definite trend away from the American philosophies of the pre-war years, emanating as they did from an "American way of life" of which Professor Frye says that it "revolves around an unofficial established church which controls the allegedly non-doctrinal educational system from kindergarten to teachers' college" and has many assumptions, the first being that "Reality consists of a moral and a natural world. There is no effective spiritual reality, but the concept 'God' is defensible as a hypothesis unifying the other two worlds."

That may sound a trifle bitter, especially to an American, but the same writer ends the book with a paragraph of extraordinary beauty, on the unimportance of our vast physical command over nature (the atom bomb and the rest of it), and the supreme need for "the spiritual power great enough to bring peace on earth to men of good will. And it is impossible to exaggerate the physical weakness of that power: a new-born baby in a deserted stable in a forlorn village of a miserable province of an enslaved empire is not more weak. The important thing is that it should be a real presence, and when it is, all the wise and simple begin to meet one-another around its cradle." I extract these sentences from their context reluctantly, but with some hope that they may send some readers in search of the pages which lead up to them.

One of the fine Presbyterian minds which helped to establish the intellectual atmosphere of the United Church, but which was more active in teaching, preaching and educational organization than in writing, was that of Alfred Gandier, Principal of Knox College until it was assigned to the Presbyterians and then of the new Emmanuel College. He was one of the most widely beloved of the Canadian clergy when he died in 1932, and a brief life has been written by his friend Professor John Dow ("Al-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

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EDITORIALS

King George VI; Our New Queen

KING GEORGE VI will live in the history of the nations over which he reigned, as the outstanding example of selfless devotion to duty on the part of one upon whom that duty laid an exceptionally heavy burden. At the crucial moment of his life he was in the unusual position where he could have refused the crown without incurring any serious censure for so doing. He accepted it, and nobody, we imagine, will suggest that he did so because he wanted it, or without grave regret that duty required him to. Having accepted it, he conducted himself throughout fifteen most difficult and troubled years with a patience, a dignity and a high courage which won him the profound personal affection of people in all walks of life in all parts of the world.

Canadians, among whom he moved with unaffected simplicity for several weeks of 1939, and who thereafter were never able to listen unstirred to his strangely ingratiating broadcasts, are deeply conscious of the loss to Canada, and to all the British countries of the Commonwealth, by his untimely death.

Canadians are also deeply sympathetic towards the young woman who, so suddenly and so early in life, is called upon to assume one of the most exacting and burdensome tasks in the world. The people of this country have watched with the greatest satisfaction her swift development from charming girlhood to gracious maturity, in the protective atmosphere of a healthy family life; and they are thankful that, unlike her great predecessor Victoria, she has been spared the ordeal of having to ascend the throne before gaining the support and comfort of a loyal and devoted husband. Queen Elizabeth II—the name is not without promise of grandeur for both the monarchy and its realms—enters on her reign with innumerable portents of future good and with the best wishes of millions of loyal subjects and of millions more to whom she becomes "the Queen" though they are outside of her territories.

■ ■

KING GEORGE VI was in three very real senses the first King of Canada. In the constitutional sense he was the first King to assume the crown in virtue of an Act of Parliament of Canada—the amendment to the Act of Succession on Edward's abdication having been passed by each of the Parliaments involved. He was also the first King to function personally as such within the territory of Canada, and the first wearer of the British crown to visit Canada during his kingship. But still further and perhaps more important than either of these, he was the first wearer of that crown to establish a personal relationship, involving a great measure of confidence, respect and affection for him as a human being, with the great mass of the Canadian people.

The feelings of Canadians for Queen Victoria were very deep, but they had not the personal quality of their feelings for George VI. Our people did not think of her as Queen of Canada; she was rather the Queen of the Empire, Victoria Regina, Indiae Imperatrix—an institution, a legend, a symbol of what now seems an almost incredible era. She was "the Old Lady of Windsor", remote, ineffable, immemorially venerable and grand, and "not amused".

—John Steele

MRS. E. A. PEARSON

The whole mechanism of monarchy has changed since her day, and it is very doubtful whether she could have used the new mechanism, with its television and its radio and its press photographers, to very good effect—though Prince Albert had he lived would no doubt have done his best to educate her up (or down) to it. In the use of that mechanism—which is a terrible thing in that it can make or destroy the person who has it at his disposal—George VI was singularly successful, largely because of his extreme simplicity and sincerity. There is every reason to expect that Queen Elizabeth II—who has recently come through the ordeal of a visit to Washington with flying colors—will be able to do the same thing with equal effectiveness. It is not too much to say—and it is the outstanding proof of the tremendous importance of the task she has to face—that the destiny of the world may be affected by the way in which the monarchy, in her slight and charming person, is presented to the public, and especially to the nations over which she reigns and the people of their supremely important ally, the United States of America.

A Proud Mother

MRS. E. A. PEARSON has had many proud moments but none afforded greater maternal satisfaction than to sit in Convocation Hall as her distinguished son was installed as Chancellor of Victoria University. The Pearson family has long been closely associated with Victoria and Lester Bowles Pearson is the second chancellor the family has provided.

For any mother the occasion would have been a triumph. But the scene at Convocation Hall was more than the installation of a chancellor. Speakers representative of all Canadian universities made it very plain to a warmly appreciative audience how important a national and a world figure her 55-year old son has become.

Arthur Hays Sulzberger recently in the same auditorium described Lester Pearson as the world's most relaxed diplomat. His mother, at 83, has the same pleasant twinkling eyes, the same easy manner and the same strong chin that diplomats the world over have noted in Pearson.

It is a pity that more sons do not achieve fame early enough in life for the parents who had so much to do with their success to sit in ring-side seats and share in their glory.

Edmonton's Green Belt

THE *Edmonton Journal* is keeping up its good fight to make certain that the proposed green belt, planned to be a permanent buffer zone between heavy industries outside the city and residential districts bordering the city limits, is not alienated in the rush of new industry to the oil and gas centre. One crisis, which would have placed a $13-million plant in this area, has been avoided. *The Journal* will not be content until all the surrounding municipal councils represented on the district planning board sign up.

Other cities have talked about a green belt and some even have prepared plans providing for a green belt. But no Canadian city has yet succeeded in getting a green belt established and in far too many cases no provisions for park land have been made in the rapidly growing suburbs. Delay adds to cost and once land is built up parks and green belts come only at prohibitive cost.

It begins to look as if Edmonton, which in the last decade has increased its population by 65 per cent, will be the first to realize a planned park development.

Second Thoughts Are Better

THE FLATLY negative response with which the Canadian Government first greeted the NATO "suggestions" for increased mutual aid has been modified on second thoughts. The Canadian delegation at the Atlantic Council meeting at Lisbon was able to make a much more constructive response than had been forthcoming earlier.

As briefly reported in *Ottawa View* this week, next year's defence budget has been modified so that it goes some way towards meeting the judgment of NATO's experts about what Canada should contribute. The figure originally proposed for mutual aid is being substantially increased, and the extra funds have been found in the most satisfactory way possible. Economies have been devised in our own military spending which will reduce costs without reducing our physical contribution to the NATO defence forces. Canadian commitments will be fulfilled as promised.

The extra aid which Canada is now undertaking to give to the European allies in the coming year will not be in the form recommended by NATO's "Three Wise Men". The Government has kept its face set against giving away raw materials. It has

very strong arguments on its side, even if they are not as conclusive as certain quarters in the Government maintain. The Government has also made no increase in the total military budget it proposed.

The program which Mr. Claxton and Mr. Abbott will thus announce to Parliament for next year is a compromise between what the Government would have done on its own initiative and what "The Three Wise Men" would have liked us to do. This is as it should be. The cause for real satisfaction is that Canada has not, after all, confronted its allies with a blunt "no"; and that is the thing which our Government came very near to doing.

Mental Untidiness

THAT WAS a noble impulse of self-denial that led the Arts staff of the University of Toronto to rush forward the other day with an admission of partial responsibility for the high rate of failures in their section of the university, but the "droning out of old lectures" hasn't a thing to do with the appalling inability of the students to use the indispensable tools of the English language with something approaching the skill that used to be expected of an educated man. One does not learn to write or utter good and effective English by being lectured to by any number of professors, no matter how eloquent. One learns those things by practice under the instruction of a competent teacher at the proper period of life, and that period is not the third nor the second nor even the first year of a university course.

We suspect that inability to communicate effectively in English—the defect which has been conclusively proved against far too high a percentage of students in practically every university in Canada—is closely connected with inability to receive effectively ideas communicated in the same language, no matter how well the communication of them may be done. A man who does not know where to put the colons and quote marks in a very simple piece of prose set before him without punctuation may not know just how to interpret the same piece of prose, or a similar piece, when uttered for his acceptance by a professor standing at a desk. That sort of inability is a symptom of mental untidiness, which is just as bad a barrier to the reception of ideas as to the expression of them.

It seems clear that the devisers of university-entrance examinations have been accustomed to taking for granted, on the experience of generations long since gone, that a certain amount of skill in the English language would automatically go with the knowledge of facts that enables the student to get the required 40 or 50 per cent of "right answers". It may have done in old times, but today it doesn't. Somebody will have to revive the practice of "teaching English"—and it is not a job that should be left to the professors in universities. For one thing, we can't afford to have a population in which nobody can use decent English except those who have sat under professors.

Culture and the Comrades

THE enthusiastic devotion of the Communists to nationalism in the field of culture is paralleled only by their equally enthusiastic detestation of nationalism in every other form of expression—except of course that in which the "nation" is shaking off the shackles of some "bourgeois imperialism".

The national culture of Canada has recently become an object of intense interest to the Communists, who have started up a new magazine to give it expression. *New Frontiers* is quite an able

piece of work, as might be expected since it has the aid of Margaret Fairley, author of "The Spirit of Canadian Democracy". We should not ourselves have thought of Robert Harris, painter of the famous picture of "The Fathers of Confederation" and of many other admirable portraits of the most lamentably bourgeois people, as being likely to excite the enthusiasm of Communists, but the magazine contains a reproduction of his "Meeting of the School Trustees", and here is Leslie Morris in the *Canadian Tribune* calling that work an example of "a strong realistic tradition which must be taken up anew and fought for vigorously".

Here also is Mrs. Fairley urging us to study the paintings of Emily Carr and the traditional designs of our old Canadian barns and fences—excellent advice, but curious as coming from people who believe in collectivized farming, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the nationalization of land (when it can be done without too much trouble), the liquidation of the individual proprietor, and a lot of other things which would have been terribly distressing to Robert Harris, Emily Carr and practically all the makers of the barns and fences in question. They, however, are dead and can make no protest, and *New Frontiers* is careful to express no approbation of any living artist who does not toe pretty carefully the party line.

There is, it is true, an article about Roger Lemelin, but it is a warning; he must be careful not to get away from his proper field, the wage-earners of the Lower Town of Quebec. In pictorial art present-day Canada is represented by Avrom Yanovsky—whose technical skill will not be denied by the bourgeoisie—and Henry Orenstein, who works in a fur factory and is "a talented, fighting painter". The chief poet is "Joe" Wallace, who can also be enjoyed by us bourgeois when he is not too deep in ideology. There are suggestions that the left-wing writer should look into the possible subjects of Louis Riel (who would have been greatly surprised), Gourlay, Mackenzie and Papineau; after them there seem to be no Canadian subjects until the "hungry 'thirties" and the Spanish Civil War. Meanwhile the *Tribune* is urging its readers to attend some performances, by anti-bourgeois artists, of Mozart string quartets. Have they taken over Mozart along with Burns and Riel and Harris?

Hundred-Yard Dash

"THE FRONT END", the man said, "gets there just as fast as the back end". But he was running just as hard and puffing just as much as several scores of other passengers. The airport exit doors had just been opened and in front stood a sleek, shining luxury air liner; object of the scrambling mob was to obtain, for each individual or pair, what are regarded as the more desirable seats for air travel. Some of these preferences are founded on fact (window seats) and others, handed along by a modern variety of old wives tales, completely without foundation. But, most definitely, they are an operative factor.

Before the final uncomfortable hundred-yard dash, the passengers, who had paid well for their preference for modern travel, had been treated with deference and courtesy. Their names had been carefully checked and entered on manifests in multiple; they had been greeted and amiably directed at air terminal and airport; they had ridden in comfortable ground transport and their luggage had been tenderly weighed and despatched. They had been made to feel happy and important; now, at the final moment of embarkation, they had been suddenly reduced to an almost slavering pack. Only when finally tucked aboard is status restored.

There may be some cogent reason, of which we have not been informed, why the airlines—as do the trains and ships with which they compete—do not offer the opportunity of reserving all seats as on some Trans-Atlantic flights. Why should not the faithful passenger, who books well in advance, who confirms his reservations dutifully, and who travels on schedule, reap the benefits of his forethought?

IN NEXT WEEK'S SATURDAY NIGHT

TV: NEW HAZARD FOR POLITICIANS

by L. L. L. Golden

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

duction is a possibility in some lines, but the problem is to produce more without spending more.

Our action in sparing 60 badly-needed F86 jet fighters for the U.S. to use in Korea is a sample of the sort of exercise we're trying to do now. The RCAF was able to take them out of its production schedules, without importing any extra U.S. engines; but they have to be replaced when supplies are easier to fulfil RCAF commitments.

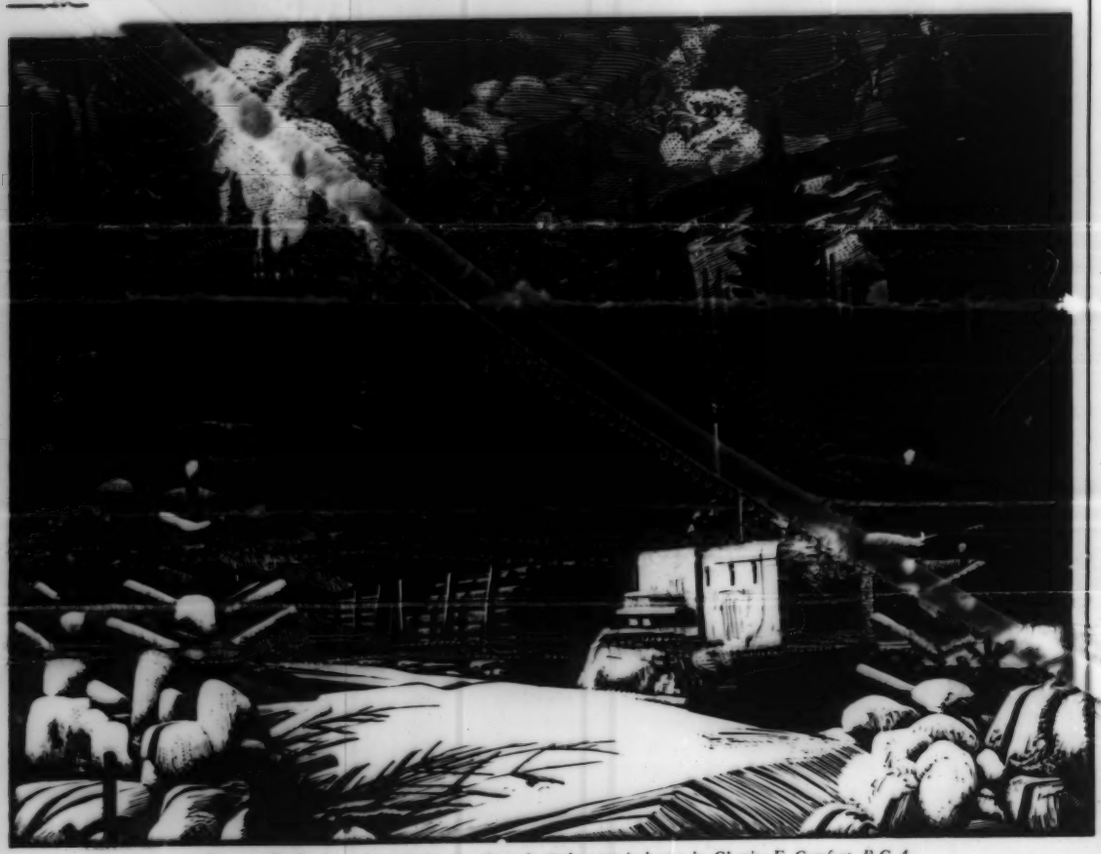
Corporation Tax Hint

THE LATEST federal offer for tax agreements with the provinces contained an unnoticed hint of Finance Minister Abbott's continued interest in trying to keep corporate income taxes down.

Formerly the eight "agreeing" provinces were required to levy a 5 per cent corporation income tax. The "non-agreeing" provinces, Ontario and Quebec, levied a 7 per cent tax. Now Abbott has told the agreeing provinces they need not collect this tax after this fiscal year. "The aims we had in mind," he said, could now be met by a federal corporation tax "applying uniformly in all provinces." Ontario and Quebec — if they continue to stay out of the tax agreements—will get a credit for corporation taxes up to 5 per cent.

The interesting thing is what Abbott did not say. He did not say the federal tax would be increased by 5 per cent to make up for the dropped provincial tax.

This year's corporate income taxes have been over 50 per cent—about 50.6 per cent in the eight provinces, and 52.6 per cent in Ontario and Quebec. But when Abbott put on the 20 per cent surcharge last April he said bluntly that he did not like corporation taxes over 50 per cent. More recently, when he announced his plan for financing old-age pensions, he promised to remove the surcharge in the next budget. He must therefore set a new rate for both corporate and personal income taxes. Obviously he would like to get corporation taxes down.



"Balsam Fir", *from the painting for the pulp and paper industry by Charles F. Comfort, R.C.A.*

Balsam Fir, with cones which stand erect, is an important source of pulpwood.

One billion new trees

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UNDERSTANDING APPROACH

THE DOUKHOBORS CAN BE WON OVER

by Nicholas Ignatieff

THE PROBLEM of the Doukhobors centres about the "Sons of Freedom," a fanatical group within the sect. Wise new approaches are replacing harsh punitive measures and tolerance, repression.

—CP

LAST SAT listening to the deliberations of the consultative committee on Doukhobor problems which met recently at Grand Forks, BC, for one of its periodic sessions, it dawned on me that I was witnessing something of far greater importance than the question of the future of some 10,000 adherents of this Russian sect, or the peace of mind of the people of the Kootenay region in British Columbia, where the more fanatical members of this group are concentrated.

NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF, *Warden of Hart House, U of T, has written previous articles on land settlement and colonization for* SATURDAY NIGHT; *was an observer at consultative committee meetings on Doukhobor problems.*

—Visual Education Service, UBC

THE SOLUTION lies in hands of such men as Stefan Sorokin, Baptist Spiritual Leader of the "Sons."

In the first place the hard core of the Doukhobor problem in Canada has some marked resemblance to the problem of dealing with Soviet Russia in the United Nations. Although the Doukhobors are spiritual Christians and stand against the taking of life in any form, there is the same psychological difficulty of establishing intelligible contact between Western society and a group of fanatical Russians imbued with a mystical faith in personal leadership and an obstinate conviction that their particular solution for the ills of [illegible] civilization is far superior to anything the West [illegible] can offer.

Let those who now talk glibly about re-educating nations reflect that 50 years ago only 7,363 adherents of the Doukhobor faith landed in Canada.

Until recently almost the sole preoccupation of the authorities with the Doukhobor problem was their concern with enforcement of Canadian laws.

It was not until the situation in the Kootenays had so deteriorated that it threatened to get out of hand, and some 450 Doukhobor men and women were in jail, that a retired senior police official called in to investigate the situation, became convinced that a new approach was necessary. This officer, Deputy Commissioner of the RCMP, John Mead, assisted by the retired commissioner of Provincial Police in British Columbia, John L. Shirras, came to the conclusion that it may have been a mistake to treat the Doukhobor problem as primarily a law-enforcement problem. It was largely a spiritual and psychological problem involving the sect's beliefs and mentality.

The next step was profoundly original in its practical common sense. Instead of calling for another government commission to investigate the Doukhobors, Col. Mead suggested that more fruitful results might be derived by calling in persons trained in the objective study of the fundamental problems involved: he advised calling on the assistance of a university.

At the Attorney-General's request the University of BC set up two complementary bodies with different roles. First of all a Research Committee was set up in May, 1950, under the chairmanship of Professor Harry Hawthorne, head of the Department of Anthropology. The function of this Committee was to get at the root causes of the Doukhobor problem as it had developed in the Kootenays and produce a report with suggested remedies. It is composed of some of the leading professors of those departments which bear on various vital phases of the problem: economics, agriculture, psychology, sociology and law.

The other body is called the Consultative Committee on Doukhobor Problems under the chairmanship of the President of the University, N. A. M. Mackenzie. Actually the committee is usually chaired by Professor Geoffrey Andrew, who combines the tough fibre of the Maritimer with a passion for justice.

THE FUNCTION of this body is to draw in to active participation at every stage of the investigation all those elements in society which could be affected by the Doukhobor problem—so that the final recommendations will not reflect merely the opinion of experts but of all sections of the community.

Thus the consultative committee therefore includes not only members of the Research Committee and both Federal and Provincial Government Agencies, but representatives of the local Boards of Trade, Welfare Groups, Canadian Council of Churches and representatives from the various functions of the Doukhobors themselves. This body meets three or four times a year (though the executive group meets at least weekly), and has had to deal with a number of urgent matters, reflecting the great improvement in atmosphere already secured by this "new approach".

In the fine new school at Grand Forks at the recent meeting people who had lived in fear and even hatred of each other sat around the table and talked with refreshing frankness mingled with restraint. There was an obvious desire on the part of most of the people there to understand and be as fair and objective as possible. Even the hostile factions within the Doukhobor movement made polite gestures toward each other.

Some Canadians, and there are a great number of them in British Columbia, are inclined to be impatient of making any concession to national groups and communities within their borders and take the view that either

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

—Florida State News Bureau

INLAND fishing is only one of the pleasures Florida offers Canadian tourists.

—Miller

SURF, sand and sun cost nothing, and offer visitors an unbeatable combination.

$100 A MONTH

YOU-ALL SHOULD BE IN FLORIDA TOO

by Scott Young

SOMETIMES I feel downright sinful for being in Florida this winter. I must admit, however, that it is a sinful feeling which is not unmixed with satisfaction, as if I were a man who had left his conscientious, honorable, public-spirited wife to run off with the abandoned young first-baseman of a girl's softball team.

Speaking of abandoned young first-basemen, it really *is* warm here, just like the publicity men say. Apart from that, there are plenty of little-known facts which any Canadian with time on his hands in winter should know.

It's cheaper to live in Florida than in Omemee, Ont. and for anyone who has retired (or is a free-lance writer) and who doesn't like snow and cold, a few months in Florida every year is an easily-attained solution. Rents are cheap, food is much cheaper, and the amount you ordinarily would spend for coal or oil for heating a Canadian home during a winter would pay travelling expenses.

And, if you can afford $100 a month rent you can get what we have — an ocean-front home, two bedrooms, fully modern, all panelled in Ponderosa pine, 22-foot living room with two picture windows, and a small out-of-sight oil heater—used only when the temperature drops below sixty or so—which doesn't cost $10 a winter to operate. A few blocks back from the ocean, you can get a place just as nice for about half that hundred-dollar rent. That's providing, of course, that you stay away from the main meccas. We're at a place called New Smyrna Beach (how could anyone from Omemee resist that name?) which is about 15 miles south of Daytona Beach.

WE GOT HERE on New Year's Day. I started keeping a daytime temperature log. It was 80 above on the first, 78 on the second, and then 80, 80, 75, 74, 56 (brrr!), 70, 75, 60, 70, 65, 77. This is undoubtedly the prairie boy in me coming out, this keeping a temperature record. Every day I set aside a few minutes to observe silence for all people shovelling cars out of driveways back home.

In our shopping, I might observe that there is one bleak note. Beer is slightly more expensive. However, what you lose on beer you make up on coffee. The brand we use is 77 cents a pound here or three pounds for $2.25. To pick other items at random, picnic hams are 39 cents a pound; pure pork sausage as low as 19 cents a pound; fillet of whiting, a delicious fish not unlike pickerel, 19 cents a pound; loin of pork 55 cents a pound; fresh shrimp 60 cents a pound; a good shortening three pounds for 65 cents, egad. Beef is as expensive as in Canada, and sometimes higher. Oranges are being advertised nearby at 10 cents a dozen, (89 cents a bushel) although our landlord, who has some trees, has kept us so well supplied with free juice oranges, tangerines and grapefruit that we've bought few so far. Gas and cigarettes of course are a lot cheaper

The trip down was remotely like a succession of the stages in Dante's Human Comedy. (I can't really bring myself to say Canada is hell and this place is heaven.) In Omemee, when our pal the plumber came to drain the water system on Boxing Day, it was below zero and snow up to here. Since we stopped off in Streetsville for a party that night, we didn't really get going until the next day. It wasn't noticeably warmer when we crossed the border. As our nine-year-old son, Bob, explained to six-year-old Neil, "It doesn't get warm just because you're in the United States, you dummy!" But as we progressed it did get slightly milder. That was Thursday. There was still snow, but very little, when we stopped in Maryland on Friday night. The next morning we left the snow behind and when we got to Norfolk, Virginia, late Saturday afternoon my wife's uncle, Sheldon Sargeant of Virginia Beach, was in the ocean in front of his place in hip-waders with a clam rake, filling a pail for a mealtime delicacy, and he was quite comfortable in rolled-up shirt sleeves and khaki pants.

—Florida State News Bureau

PLAYFUL pelicans are familiar sight to visitors.

The rest of the way, through the Carolinas and Georgia and into Florida, was just what you might expect driving straight south would be. First green vines on the hillsides, then green grass in the pastures, green trees, and then flowers.

The kids switched from sweaters and heavy trousers to shorts and T-shirts.

One of the doubtful quantities in this trip, as it would be for any family with children, was what we would find in the way of schools. Among our tribal myths in Canada is one that our schools are better than American schools. As far as I can make out, this isn't true. Our older boy, Bob, is not one given to enthusiasms, especially about matters which are strictly within the law. As far as I could make out, he also was apprehensive about starting at a new school. He's changed schools quite a few times in his progress as far as Grade Five, and all the changes haven't been easy ones, apparently. This time he came home really glowing. When he had been conducted to his new class that morning, he had been taken around and introduced to every child. Then the teacher gave a little talk on Canada, and produced a world globe on which Bob pointed out the part of Ontario he came from, although he couldn't find Omemee marked anywhere. As far as I can make out, his class here is about as far as along as his class in Omemee. In the one course in which there would be a natural difference, history, we've brought along a Canadian school book so—if we can get him to read it—he won't be behind the others when we return in May.

We were afraid he'd miss hockey and beef about it. He hasn't beefed. The kids play football and basketball here and he hasn't asked us for a new Toronto Maple Leafs sweater for two whole weeks—all he wants now is a football, a

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LAST CHANCE IN TUNISIA

by Michael Shenstone

The riots may look the same in the headlines, but in Tunisia the Arab movement is pro-Western, offers France a chance for statesmanship

—International

THERE HAS BEEN VIOLENCE in Tunisia, but agitation has not yet reached the point of no-compromise.

—Agence Intercontinentale

HABIB BOURGUIBA, leader of the Tunisian Nationalists, under French detention in remote coastal village.

A FEW WEEKS AGO a forgotten spot of the French colonial empire suddenly exploded onto the front page. Almost overnight, riots, arrests, general strikes, violence, repression and sabotage flamed up in Tunisia, just as they have been doing in Egypt and elsewhere in the Arab world.

But Tunisia is not just another case of Arab nationalism pitted against western domination—and that is its importance. Compared with the savage, destructive, traditionalist movements at present raging in Persia and Egypt, Tunisian nationalism—so far—is modern, compromising and Westernizing. But it has extremist rivals— both traditional and Communist. The whole Western world should watch whether France, by yielding in time, can prevent this new nationalism from being outbid by its competitors. If she lets this experiment survive, the effect on the Near East could be considerable.

Thanks to French influence, the Tunisians are already one of the most Westernized of Arab peoples — far ahead of many independent Arab countries. Their cultural development is higher; as many as one fifth of their children go to school. Feudalism and tribalism have almost disappeared. There has been considerable technical progress. There is a comparatively large middle class. The standard of living may be low, but the workers have one of the largest and strongest Arab trade unions — 80,000 members — which, moreover, is firmly non-Communist.

It is France who has created this new Tunisia almost entirely. When the French forced a protectorate on the Bey of Tunis by the Treaty of Bardo in 1881, he ruled only a shadowy tribal domain. Even the name "Tunisia" was made up by the French, and with it the concept of Tunisian nationalism. The French opened schools, and all literate Tunisians are to some extent nationalists, nourished on French culture, in French lycées, and by French ideas of "liberty, equality, fraternity." These last make the recent press censorship, arbitrary arrests, and "police operations" with tanks and planes, all the harder to bear.

Consider the leader of Tunisian nationalism, the excitable, unstable Habib Bourguiba. Born 48 years ago in the little town of Monastir, he attended a French lycée in Tunis, and later the Law Faculty of the University of Paris. He is more eloquent in French than in Arabic. He is an agnostic, though he dares not admit this to his Moslem followers. His wife is pure French.

He despises both Communism ("it is a colonialism worse than the other", he is reported to have said), and the traditional anti-Western Arabic nationalism represented in Tunisia by the Old Destour party, and elsewhere by such figures as Abd-el-Krim and the famous Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, with whom Bourguiba quarrelled violently in Cairo. He lives very modestly.

BOURGUIBA IS, HOWEVER, mystical and deeply patriotic, and his fiery speeches in early January—which were no doubt excessive—had such an effect that the Tunisian ministers were forced almost against their will to make the appeal to the UN that Bourguiba had been demanding. As a result of this, and of some disorders at the trials of certain of his followers who had dared to hold meetings without French permission, he and other leaders of his party have been placed by the French in "supervised residence", in Southern Tunisia. The recent troubles followed this stupid move directly.

His party, the Neo-Destour ("Destour" means "constitution" in Arabic), is likewise Western-minded. Its members have been called the "Young Turk" party of the Arab world. The local French colonists try to talk about "a few agitators", when it has 500 local branches, 20,000 militants, and 400,000 sympathizers. It is closely supported by the UGTT, the chief trades union.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

MICHAEL SHENSTONE *is a Canadian writer, graduate of Oxford, now living in Paris.*

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"The Herald" Went Too Far

by D. M. Le Bourdais

Memories of an early oil boom in Calgary and dangerous complications it started

A TOWN OR COUNTRY in the throes of a boom is like someone in the grip of a fever. Excitement runs high and rapidly spreads through the community. In a real-estate boom, the most fantastic reports are passed on without question; but when oil is struck, truth takes a holiday. Also, tempers tend to be short, and passion flares at the least provocation.

Calgary has gone all out for both real estate and oil booms. From 1910 to 1912, Calgary people sold city lots — many of which never provided homes except for gophers—to themselves and to anyone else who would buy. Then, of course, everyone remembers, or has heard of, the boom of 1914, when Calgarians handed over their savings and mortgaged their homes to buy oil-company shares.

It is not so well known, though, that in the previous fall a preliminary boom hit Calgary which lacked few of the elements of the fully-fledged one that followed in the spring. In some respects, it was like the phony armistice of a few years later.

DURING the summer of 1913, a churn drill steadily punched a hole into the earth near Sheep Creek, about 40 miles southwest of Calgary, in what was later known as Turner Valley. An experienced oilman named Dingman headed a company financed by a group of Calgary businessmen to drill for oil where a rancher named Herron had noticed gas seepages.

Few besides those involved were aware of the drilling. I had been in Calgary all summer and had heard very little about it, but in September was invited by S. E. Beveridge, a well known real-estate man, to join him in organizing a company to locate leases near the Dingman well in anticipation of a strike.

A few weeks later, a showing of oil was found in the Dingman well, and Calgary went wild.

People who follow booms seem psychic, for almost overnight a flock of speculators and promoters made their appearance. Unfortunately, some were more interested in making sales than in giving those who bought a run for their money.

New companies and brokerage offices blossomed forth daily. They were set up in hotel lobbies, barber shops, and, in fact, anywhere that a window could be secured fronting on one of the principal streets. All had bottles of the precious fluid from the Dingman well. Soon, however, it became suspiciously evident that some samples had originated elsewhere than in Alberta.

Calgary then had three daily newspapers — the *Albertan*, the *News-Telegram*, and the *Herald*. They all gave much space to oil news, and, of course, did well from oil-company advertising. In fact, a large part of the money raised by the companies was spent in newspaper advertising in the hope of raising more.

THE OIL in the Dingman well was at a shallower depth than had been expected, so the drillers cased it off and continued on down. Attention was now focussed on the next possible oil horizon, but the drilling was slow. None of the newly organized companies was in a position to add to strike possibilities, although several had soon spudded-in their wells. Booms, if not fed on strikes, tend to peter out, and the next best thing to a strike is the rumor of one. Here, then, was a natural setting for rumormongers.

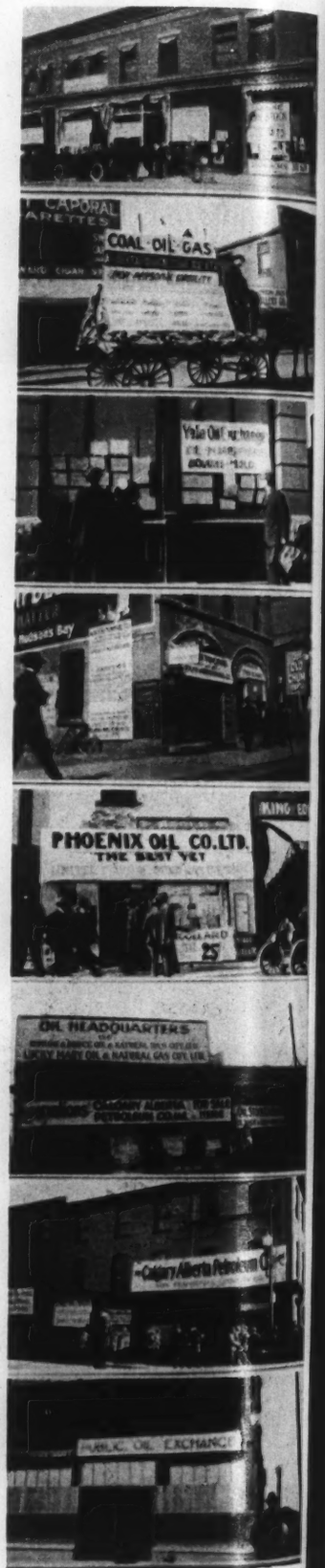
At this point, the *Herald*, an evening paper, largest in circulation of the three, began a series of front-page articles, reporting on the companies one by one. Occasional articles dealing with the general situation, discussing oil prospects as a whole, soon took on a highly critical note. The action of the *Herald* had a decidedly adverse effect on stock-selling, and many of the promoters, balked in their efforts to get money for drilling, tried to retaliate. But fighting a newspaper is a one-sided affair. The chief result was to spur the *Herald* on in its campaign.

A newcomer named Tucker now saw a chance to establish a weekly paper as the champion of the oil interests. He called it the Calgary *Oil Record*. An organization known as

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

—Calgary Herald

PUBLISHER of *The Herald*, Col. J. H. Woods found charge of criminal libel facing him.



—Harry Pollard

OIL stock companies bloomed like wild flowers when the boom was at its height.

WORLD AFFAIRS

SURPRISES IN INDIA

by Rawle Knox

THE ELECTION in India is nearly over, and in spite of the expectation of Chief Election Commissioner Sukamar Sen that nearly a quarter of the candidates will call for recounts, the voting is considered a great success. Mr. Sen thinks that the voters, though 85 per cent illiterate, have shown themselves politically adult. And the able Chief Commissioner of the backward province of Himachal Pradesh remarked to me: "You can laugh at my Himachalis if you like, but if I had to pick the candidates myself I would have made almost exactly the same choice."

Over half of the 170 million electors went to the polls, and Mr. Sen sprang a surprise by estimating that the majority of these were women. In the towns only 40 per cent of the comparatively sophisticated electorate voted, whereas the villages mustered an average of 60 per cent. In one Bombay district every single person on the register voted; in Jaipur city two polling booths did not have a single visitor on election day.

Recording officers struggled through swamps, crossed deserts, entered jungles and waded rivers. One woman returning officer gave birth to twins while on duty. Man-eating tigers hampered the movement of officials in Orissa: white ants ate into the polling boxes and ballot papers in Mysore. Bandits in Saurashtra attempted to seize the ballot boxes being escorted by the police apparently under the delusion that they were treasure chests. There were over 300 thousand polling stations.

The electoral symbols granted to the candidates were the source of most difficulties. An old man in Rajasthan entered the polling booth with a bunch of grass with which to feed the camel which was the mark of his chosen candidate. Another, on the other hand, offered his identity paper to a bullock, under the impression that he was thereby voting for Congress. (The Congress symbol was two yoked bullocks). The bullocks were sometimes voted for by devout Hindus in the belief that they were bulls of Shiva, sometimes (when drawn in more sexless style) as the sacred cow.

One voter in Madya Pradesh who had decided to vote for the Bharatiya Lok Congress, whose symbol was a pitcher, refused to vote until the pitcher was filled with wine. Perhaps the most sensible was the old lady who, faced by twelve ballot boxes, lingered so long that the supervising official came to ask what was wrong. "It takes some time, young man", she said, "to tear this little piece of paper into twelve pieces. These people are as my children, and I must share among them what I have."

Sixteen ruling Princes have so far been elected to the House of the People and the State Assemblies, including the Maharajah of Jodhpur, who was killed piloting his own plane while the votes were being counted that showed he had heavily defeated J. N. Vyas, Congress Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Owing to the Indian system of allowing candidates to stand for more than one seat Mr. Vyas managed to get himself beaten twice in Rajasthan, while in Bihar, Raja Bahadur Kamakshya Narain Singh succeeded in registering four separate wins over different Congress candidates.

Two of the most spectacular victories were those of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the only Muslim to remain in Ambala during the terrible communal riots of 1947, who won the seat for Congress, and P. Rama Rao, a Communist, who beat his own father, a Congressman, for a seat in the Madras Assembly by over twenty thousand votes. Ministers of the Provincial Assemblies have fallen as fast as clay pigeons, but only one Central Cabinet Member, K. Santhanam, has so far lost his seat.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

RAWLE KNOX, *son of E. V. Knox of* Punch, *is* Observer *and* SN *correspondent in India.*

—photos by International

SKIRMISH IN ISMAILIA between British forces and Egyptian police set the mobs running through streets of Cairo (below, with Gezira Sporting Club and exclusive residential area of pashas in foreground), burning Western-owned hotels, clubs, banks, buildings, movie houses and auto showrooms. First estimates of the damage ran over $200 millions. Censorship has held up pictures of it.

THE PASHAS TAKE HEED

by Willson Woodside

IT TOOK a $200 million bonfire to teach the Egyptian pashas what foreign observers have been trying to tell them for years: that unless there were reform in Egypt there would be revolution. They thought themselves clever in playing the old, old game of turning the agitation of the impoverished masses against the foreigner. The Nahas Government connived at arming student bands, withholding police protection, and feeding wild reports of British atrocities to the papers.

The events of January 27 brought Nahas up sharp. A wild mob in the streets of Cairo was bad enough, but his agents soon informed him that the mob was being led by people who seemed well organized, knew exactly what was to be destroyed and were clearly intent on turning the onslaught against wealthy Egyptians once the foreign property had been taken care of.

Before he was dismissed, Nahas broadcast a warning that "traitors" had seized this opportunity to infiltrate the ranks of the people intent on condemning British aggression, and had committed horrible crimes, "touching off a wave of disorders which gives the enemies of the country an opportunity to persist in their aggression."

The "traitors" here seem to be Communists, and their game, as Nahas saw it, to create a situation which would bring the British marching into Cairo and Alexandria to restore order, and ensure a prolonged "police action" by British troops against the aroused forces of Egyptian nationalism.

The new premier, Aly Maher Pasha, whatever his feelings towards the British for bringing his dismissal during the war, has faced the situation with great courage. He has checked the mob, and the flow of provocative stories of British "atrocities" to the press. He has said that he will negotiate with the British, and is ready to consider the proposals for a Middle East Defence Pact, providing Egypt's

—International

PREMIER ALY MAHER PASHA

"national aspirations" are satisfied (and he has had the most tactful help from Mr. Eden in taking this stand).

But perhaps more important for the long run are his initial moves on the home front. He has called for less ostentation by cabinet ministers and government officials. Instead of two or three automobiles, ministers are to be limited to one and that one not a Cadillac, which seems to have become the symbol of the resentment of the masses. From the numbers of shiny Egyptian-licensed, chauffeur-driven Cadillacs I saw parked outside jewellery stores on the Rue de la Paix on my last trip to Paris, this is hardly surprising.

And now Aly Maher has turned to the basic policy of all: land reform. An *Observer* correspondent recently described a visit to a village only 20 minutes' drive from Cairo, where 2,000 families live on 3,000 acres; 1,500 of the families own less than half an acre each. Twenty-eight people, most of them living in style in Cairo, own over half of the land. Land here costs $2,000 an acre to buy or $200 a year to rent. Whereas a farm worker in America can buy an acre of average land for 10 days' pay, *in Egypt it would cost him 20 years' wages.*

THERE is no suggestion that the new Egyptian Government is prepared to take the estates of the landlords and divide them up among the *fellaheen.* Farouk did hand out a few farms from the vast royal estates to celebrate the birth of a prince. But the example has not been taken up by others.

What is being planned is the division of the additional land to be brought under cultivation by new irrigation schemes. These are expected to add no fewer than four million acres to the present eight millions. The plan is to divide this new land into 5-acre farms, a size which has proven the most economical in Egypt.

It is believed that King Farouk is behind the committee of fourteen which is being formed to press this land reform, as the group is headed by the director of agriculture and reclamation in the Administration of State Domains. Some months ago Farouk intervened in a distribution of state lands to peasants, to prevent large landowners from acquiring them through dummy buyers.

It has been reported that the new Government is trying to persuade Ahmed Hussein Pasha, Minister of Social Affairs under the late Wafd Government until he resigned in protest against nepotism being introduced into his social welfare centres in the villages, to resume his work. He is one minister—a comparatively young man in his mid-forties — in whom the *fellaheen* have confidence, for he has devoted his life to their welfare.

It would be unwise to count too much on this land reform. It is at present only a generous plan. It will require miracles of finance, engineering and generosity to carry it out. And the population continues to increase by a third of a million a year.

LONDON LETTER

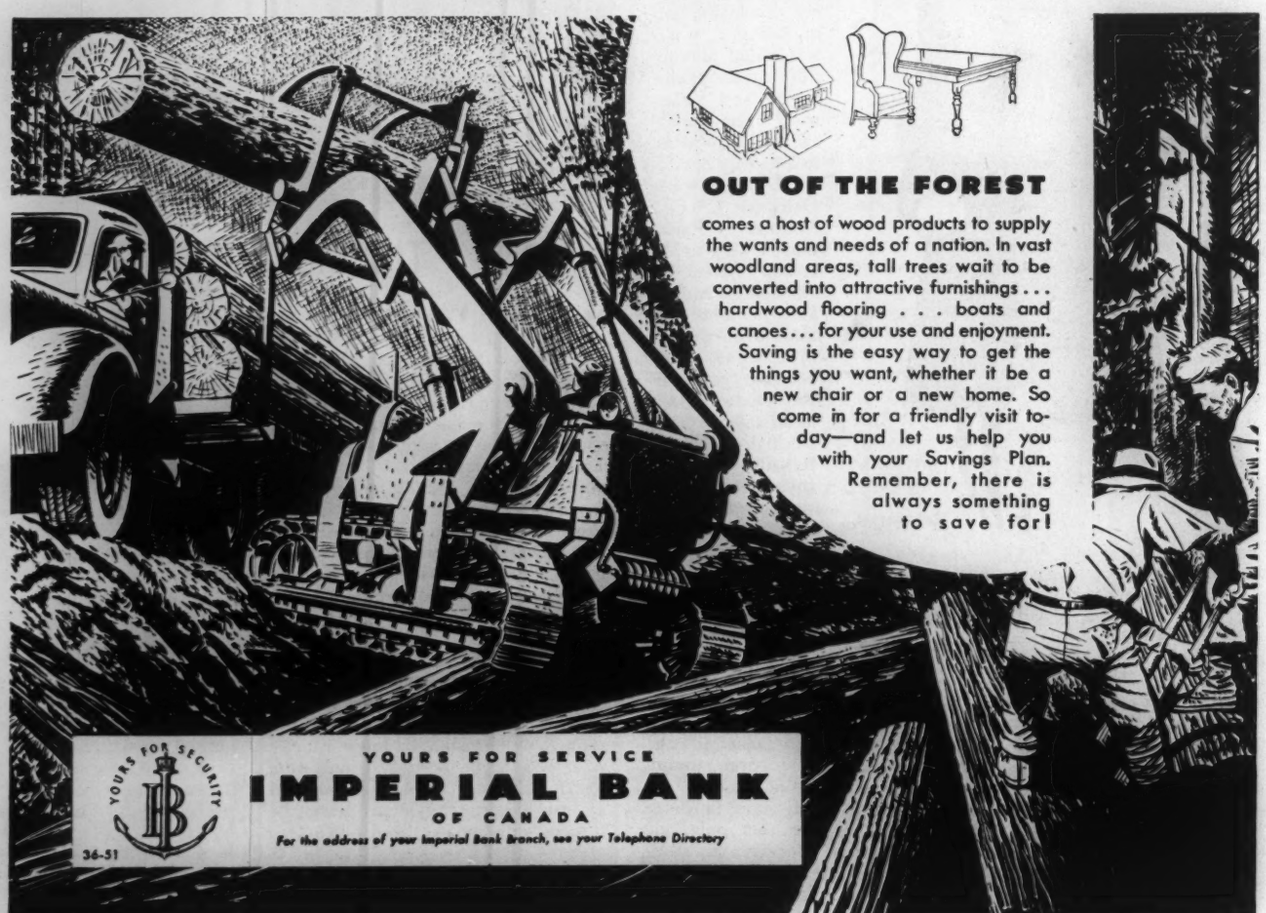
PATRIOTIC BUT OPPORTUNISTIC

by P'O'D.

THE ATTITUDE of the Socialist Party towards the new measures proposed by the Government to meet Britain's financial crisis might be described as patriotic but opportunistic. They began by playing down the crisis. "What is all the song-and-dance about?" asked Mr. Attlee in his speech at Manchester. But that line did not find much favor with a public largely, though tardily, awakened to the threat of national bankruptcy. So now the policy is to accept the danger as immediate and serious, though not so serious as the Tories try to make out; and also to accept the necessity of measures to meet it, though not the measures the Tories are putting into effect. These at the best are "irrelevant and ineffective", and at the worst, as Mr. Bevan would have it, "a vicious form of class-warfare".

Though the Opposition sets up a united front against the Tory foe, the division between the right and left wings of the Socialist Party becomes daily more marked. Mr. Attlee, Mr. Gaitskell, and the stalwarts of the Old Guard are still in command, but the Bevanites are steadily gaining ground. The time has not yet come when they are able or willing to fight it out openly for the leadership, whatever may be going on by way of quiet skulduggery in the background, but sooner or later it must.

In the meantime, Mr. Attlee and the moderates are being driven farther and farther to the left in order to forestall the extremists. This may be the explanation of his ill-advised Manchester speech. He is not a man, left to himself, to minimize the national danger, of which he must be as well aware as anyone else. The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debate on the Budget, when it comes, should make a great many things clear—among them perhaps this question of what the Socialist piper is to play and who is to call the tune.

Alexander's New Job

FOR LORD Alexander there is nothing but the highest regard in Britain. He is a great soldier who is also a great administrator, and personally a man whose remarkable gifts are united to a rare charm and tact and modesty. There could perhaps be no better choice as Minister of Defence and yet his appointment has brought a surprising amount of criticism. The Ministry of Defence is a political job, and the British people have a dislike of soldiers in political jobs. It is a sound and fundamental democratic instinct.

IT WOULD of course be foolish in the extreme—and in the extremity—to refuse the services of a soldier-statesman so admirably qualified for the post. There is no thought of suggesting it. But even among Conservatives there is a certain uneasiness at Mr. Churchill's tendency to look for Cabinet material outside the ranks of elected politicians. People don't like too many peers in the Cabinet. In this one there are seven. And a peer cannot answer for his department in the House of Commons. But Lord Alexander will have no less a deputy in the House than Mr. Churchill himself — who has long and publicly expressed his complete confidence in Alexander's ability. It is a combination in which the public has great confidence—despite the criticism.

—Miller

"WHAT IS ALL the song-and-dance about?" asks former Prime Minister Attlee of Chancellor of Exchequer Butler's austerity plans.

SURPRISES IN INDIA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Opposition leaders have fared badly. In the total eclipse of the Socialist Party, its greatly respected Secretary, Ashoka Mehta, was beaten in Bombay in the same constituency as the leading Communist, S. A. Dange, also failed; they split the working class vote to allow a Congressman in. Dr. Khare, the fire-breathing leader of the orthodox Hindu Mahasabha Party, lost his deposit in Nagpur. Dr. Ambedkar, the brilliant and bitter champion of the Scheduled Castes, once termed the Untouchables, surprisingly lost to a Congress rival.

Only one conclusion can be drawn about this "largest election in the world"—that the electorate is getting what it wants.—*OFNS*

(OF THE 50,000,000 VOTES counted so far Nehru's Congress Party has won 21,000,000; the Communists and their allies, contesting many fewer constituencies, have tallied 5,000,000. Congress appears assured of two-thirds of the seats in the central legislature, and an overall majority in all but two or three of the provincial assemblies.

The most notable Congress failure was in Travancore-Cochin, at the southern tip of the sub-continent, which has India's largest Christian community and a literacy rate of 80 percent—against India's average of 20 percent. Here the Congress won only 44 seats out of 108 while the Communists won 37 and are expected to dominate a non-Congress coalition government. In the large Madras and Hyderabad provinces the Communists also ran up a heavy vote.)

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BOOK REVIEWS

PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

by R. A. Farquharson

THE BIAS OF COMMUNICATION—by Harold A. Innis—*University of Toronto Press*—$4.50.

PROFESSOR INNIS has one of the brightest minds in Canada and expects his readers to follow as he leaps from crag to crag without bothering about the valleys of thought. The reader must be constantly on the alert, for often in this work he suddenly encounters provocative assertions suspended almost in mid-air with no preparation and no explanation. The Innis mind is too quick to bother with what it regards as the obvious.

There are only 214 pages but every paragraph is packed. For instance: "The effect of the discovery of printing was evident in the savage religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Application of power to communication industries hastened the consolidation of the vernaculars, the rise of nationalism, revolution and new outbreaks of savagery in the twentieth century."

Printing takes a central spot in the play of history. "Printing marked the first stage in the industrial revolution." "Introduction of paper and invention of the printing press hastened the decline of Latin and the rise of the vernaculars." "The printing press supported the Reformation and destroyed the monopoly of the church over time." "The revolt of the American colonies, division between North and South, and extension westward of the United States have been to an important extent a result of the spread of the printing industry."

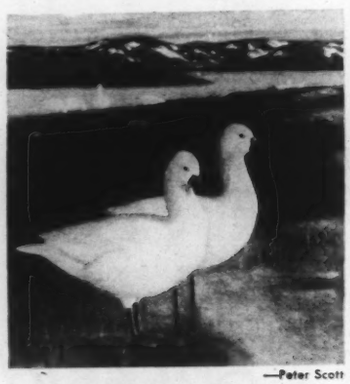
The thesis of the writer is that civilization has been profoundly influenced by communication. As the elements of communication build up ideologies and Maginot lines of thought, they disrupt the unity which at first they seemed to create. Professor Innis follows this thesis from clay, to papyrus, parchment, paper, the high-speed press, telegraph, telephone and radio.

There is much about the press. For example: "Increased newspaper circulation supported a demand for advertising and for new methods of marketing, notably the department store. The type of news essential to an increase in circulation, to an increase in advertising, and to an increase in the sale of news was necessarily that which catered to excitement. A prevailing interest in orgies and excitement was harnessed in the interest of trade. The necessity for excitement and sensationalism had serious implications for the development of a consistent policy in foreign affairs which became increasingly the source of news.

"The reports of MacGahan, an American newspaper man, on the Turkish activities were seized upon by Gladstone and led to the defeat of Disraeli. The activity of W. T. Stead in the *Pall Mall Gazette* was an important factor in the fiasco of Gordon's expedition to Egypt. While it would be fatal to accept the views of journalists as to their power over events it is perhaps safe to say that Northcliffe played an important role in shifting the interest of Britain from Germany to France and in policy leading to the outbreak of the first world war."

The popular press of today is quickly dealt with. "Crusading activities were supplanted by features. Personal journalism was replaced by the grand entry of the clown-comedy and buffoonery. The wit's cap and bells determined circulation."

The "Bias of Communication" is a volume full of provocative comment. It is a pity that it is a collection of university lectures rather than a cohesive book providing the background so necessary for comfortable reading.



—Peter Scott
"WILD GEESE AND ESKIMOS"

—Peter Scott
. . . AND ESKIMOS"

Northern Journey

WILD GEESE AND ESKIMOS—by Peter Scott —*British Book Service*—$4.25.

by John L. Watson

THIS is the journal of an expedition to the Perry River country on the South shore of Queen Maud Gulf during the summer of 1949. Mr. Scott is an English ornithologist whose books about the rare birds of the world are well known to all bird lovers. It is to the ornithologist—and his amateur partner, the bird-watcher—that this book will mainly appeal; the author notes no less than 47 different species, including the rare Ross's Goose, now threatened with extinction. These birds, their appearance, haunts and habits, are described in detail and some of them are portrayed in line and color illustrations by the versatile author.

—Peter Scott
"WILD GEESE . . .

For the more general reader, who has no particular passion for birds, there are some fascinating accounts of the Kogmuit Eskimos, among whom Peter Scott lived, and all sorts of amusing anecdotes about life in the barren lands.

The diary form has been retained throughout the book and there is very little evidence of editing. Sometimes this makes for freshness and spontaneity, at other times for monotony. There are very few diarists who can make their daily journals as entertaining for casual readers as they are for themselves or for other specialists who share their particular interests.

Across The Line

BUT SAY IT POLITELY—by Elizabeth Howes-McClelland & Stewart—$3.75.

by Rica Farquharson

BUT SAY IT Politely" gets its title from off-color quotation in books: theme, we suppose, being almost anything may be subject of discussion if dealt with in civilized terms.

This volume, fiction and fact, has a brilliant Charles Cobelle jacket to lure the would-be reader inside. Once there, you're almost sure to finish reading and form opinions.

Meeting the small, mild-mannered author years ago in Canada, she did not seem type to go places violently but her publishers state she is a person who lives her life without just talking about it. As her intellectual and physical pursuit of living is not packaged variety, she not only ignores lifted eyebrows but rather, with expert extrovert ability, quickens their raising.

"But Say It Politely" divides neatly into two parts: first and last chapters, life in the Virgin Islands, specifically St. Croix. The middle section is in "Fashion Is Spinach" mood—headaches, heartaches of the highly-gifted author-designer's excursion into developing "style which is beautiful" in place of "fashion which is ugly" in clothes.

In other books, Elizabeth Hawes has revealed shrewdness, sensitivity, enormous desire for world changing. As the world is too much with her she seeks to escape, rushing into

other worlds to fight again for equality and fraternity.

"Lizzie" as she is known by her fascinating native friends, develops almost fanatical zeal in becoming "Crucian". When she decides on which side of her St. Croix fence she will live, she puts herself into a position to give readers insight into racial discrimination not thought of by average tourists. Ways of white, black and browns prove thought-provoking, revealing and answers tormenting.

Going Over?

THE GOOD TIME GUIDE TO LONDON—edited by Francis Aldor—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

by John Creed

THIS is a guidebook to London that has the merits of a relaxed and rambling informality. It's a collaborative effort and it purports to get away from the usual run of asterisked and three-starred conventions of the official guides.

Mr. Aldor sets down, and his collaborators set down, what interests them about London more or less as the things occur to them. Included are chapters on hotels, pubs, London streets and landmarks. It is profusely illustrated in color with cartoons (by Fougasse among others). On the debit side the writers are inclined to lapse into arch little jokes that don't always come off. All the same a handy pocket book for casual reading as well as practical sightseeing.

Writers & Writing

PLENTY LIVING goes into making an author.

Everything that happens rounds out a novel's "personality".

Canadian CHARLES E. L'AMI won $7,500 Westminster Award for Fiction, 1951 for "The Green Madonna", his historical novel.

Award, from Westminster Press, Philadelphia, brings Mr. L'Ami $5,000 outright and balance as advance against royalties on his book, scheduled for publication in March.

In his middle fifties, Mr. L'Ami has been writing for over thirty years; with *Winnipeg Tribune* and as press-and-information officer CBC and editor weekly CBC Times: also sold more magazine articles and fiction than he can remember.

For six years he'd been lecturing on journalism and fiction writing at evening university classes. Some students wanted to learn technique of novel-writing. He thought best way to learn was to do it himself.

Result: "The Green Madonna".

—Ray Evans

"GOOD TIME GUIDE TO LONDON"

—British Travel Association

"GOOD TIME GUIDE TO LONDON"

Philip Van Doren, a contest judge, compares story of 15th-Century England with some of Scott's.

Curtain line: When Mr. L'Ami was a boy on Saskatchewan prairie, family owned four books: one, Scott's complete poetical works; another, "Ivanhoe", which he read, read and re-read.

■ Those tall, tall timbers of British Columbia must put strength into the native sons. Here, we have a picture of a highly photogenic male who is also British Columbia's best-known bachelor novelist. He has come out fearlessly and announced it is high time he had a wife. No doubt, hundreds of women will agree and don't write to us for his address. Name? GEORGE ALBERT GLAY—or maybe it will be "Gay" before the altar and "Gray" afterwards.

"Gina", his first novel about war and passion in the Philippines, sold 400,000 copies; has been translated into nine other languages for females to read. "Beggars Must Ride" is his book about an autocrat in the industrial world.

As he gaily commutes and cavorts (U.S. slang for "prances") from Manhattan apartment to Vancouver Island he gives interviews about authors being "impossible to live with", yet suggesting "catch me if you can". This is dangerous, as he should know, being in his thirties. (To Clyde Gilmour, we are responsible for information here woven.)

■ PHOEBE ERSKINE MACKELLAR is scheduled to give over 30 lecture-recitals in England, subjects: Red Indian and Canadian Folklore. The lectures will be illustrated with poems by Canadians including Duncan Campbell Scott, John Murray Gibbon, Arthur Bourinot, Dorothy Livesay and Doris Hedges.

■ Those good-looking little THRIFT BOOKS, a companion series to the Thinker's Library, are most satisfactory things to tuck into a suitcase when one is going tripping. Inside they are pulps but printing is clear, covers are colored and the British publishers are offering much variety in titles including Sidney Harrison's "You Shall Have Music", "Getting to Know English Literature" by T. G. Williams, "Browsing Among Words of Science" by T. H. Savory, Peter Fontaine's "Secret of an Author" which is dedicated to his publisher with these words: "Heine said that 'no man is a genius to his publisher'."

—*Ricu*

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FILMS

WESTWARD THE HEROES

by Mary Lowrey Ross

WE WILL always have Westerns with us, and it is easy to see why. The Western has all the great prerequisites the screen demands—movement, scale, spectacle, metronomic timing. Since the end is never for a moment in doubt—the forces of violence reduced to order, the forces of evil submitting to good—the Western provides an exact balance of tension and relaxation. It also supplies a sort of lay-ritual just touched by the supernatural — the miraculous intervention, always at the right moment, of coincidence, reconciliation, salvation—all taking place in the cathedral dimness of the movie theatre lit by a streaming shaft of light such as Doré used to employ to illustrate the intervention of Jehovah.

At the centre is the hero, and the hero must have, as far as possible, the qualities of godhead — he must be strong, infallible, compassionate and, of course, indestructible. Thus if any screen star is good enough, long enough, he can eventually hope to be promoted, as a sort of minor canonization, to the role of Western hero. Gary Cooper has been at it for some years now, but more recently we have had Clark Gable, Robert Taylor, and James Stewart.

THE MOST entertaining recently is "Westward the Women", which describes the continental trek of 140 women in search of husbands among the California settlers. Robert Taylor is the scout assigned the responsibility of herding the women across the continent, and one by one his male assistants default or are expelled or die by violence. In the end the girls themselves must finally take over the male tasks of driving mule-trains and fighting Indians, and the latter half of the film is filled with the simple comedy, some of it unintentional, of sex-impersonation.

Instead of fist-fights we have cat-fights and in place of the usual hoarse male shoutings, an incessant soprano din. It is different, certainly, but none of the differences detract from its essential quality as a Western. It is big and showy and active and the camera devotes itself, as it should, to landscape, weather and the struggle to survive.

In Westerns, as in allegories—and every good Western is itself an allegory—any attempt at characterization is irrelevant. The actors are there to represent certain abstractions —courage, romance, cowardice, fortitude, magnanimity, greed—and all that is demanded of them is a general attitude, a degree of horsemanship and an unflinching profile. Robert Taylor qualifies on all points. Newcomer Denise Darcel looks attractive in the heroine's role, but we will have to wait to see whether she can act.

"BEND OF THE RIVER" presents James Stewart as a former Missouri raider determined to discover a new and virtuous life in the West. Before long he meets up with a former Kansas raider (Arthur Kennedy) whose future plans are ambiguous. A thoroughly plotted story brings the pair to Portland, where they separate. Ex-raider Stewart moves on to the new Oregon settlement, while Arthur Kennedy lingers on to take advantage of whatever turns up.

What turns up is a gold rush and sky-high inflation, followed by fist-fights and gun-fights, ambush and treachery all up and down the river. It is one of those pictures in which you can automatically check off in advance the fate of all the characters, in order of their virtue. I enjoyed it to the extent one enjoys any sound conventional Western that is dependable at every point.

IN "DISTANT DRUMS" we have Gary Cooper busily at work concluding, practically single-handed, the seven years' war in Florida between the Seminole Indians and the U.S.A. First he captures a Spanish fort, then retreats through the alligator-infested swamps, carrying along with him a group of prisoners, including a pretty blonde (Mari Aldon) who apparently got into the fort via a back-door in the script. Beyond one of the most carefully ambiguous smiles ever displayed on the screen there isn't a great deal to distinguish Miss Aldon from any blonde newcomer.

—Universal-International

"BEND OF THE RIVER" IS "DEPENDABLE AT EVERY POINT"

—Photo courtesy British Travel Association

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE FROM THE RIVER

PORTS OF CALL

THE STRATFORD SEASON

by John Creed

SIR RALPH RICHARDSON, one of England's leading actors, will head a strong company at the 1952 Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon. Two other outstanding players who will appear with him are Margaret Leighton and Mary Ellis.

More than a third of a million visitors are expected during the season, which opens March 13 and continues for 33 weeks.

All three of these distinguished players will be appearing at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre for the first time. Miss Ellis will be seen in only one part, that of Volumnia in "Coriolanus".

The appearance together of Sir Ralph and Miss Leighton carries on a stage partnership which began with the Old Vic some years ago and was continued in London recently in Chekhov's "The Three Sisters". At present they are appearing together in two films.

Anthony Quayle, producer of eight plays at Stratford since he became director in 1948, will be acting only in the 1952 season. A departure from Stratford's earlier policy will be the inclusion in the repertory of a play by Ben Johnson. This has been decided because of the renewed interest now being taken in the works of Shakespeare's contemporaries.

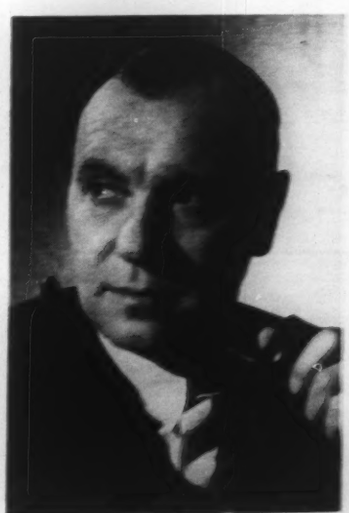
Other leading players in the 1952 company are Michael Hordern, Lyn Evans, Laurence Harvey and Raymond Westwell.

The season opens with "Coriolanus", produced by Glen Byam Shaw and with scenery by Motley. A revival of Michael Benthall's production of "The Tempest", with décor by Loudon Sainthill, one of the most popular items in last season's program, will follow on March 25.

"As You Like It", produced by Glen Byam Shaw, with scenery by Motley, will be added to the repertory on April 29, and "Macbeth" will be presented on June 10 in a production by John Gielgud, who will also design the scenery with Michael Northen.

The final play of the season, "Volpone", will be produced on July 15 by George Devine.

Sir Ralph Richardson will play the parts of Prospero, Macbeth and Volpone. Margaret Leighton is cast in two roles she has never played before —Ariel in "The Tempest" and Lady Macbeth. She will also play her favorite part of Rosalind in "As You Like It".



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THEATRE NOTES

THE FIRST time since the war, the Victoria Theatre Guild entered the BC Regional Festivals. They also won it with "The Heiress". Best actress award went to their HELEN SMITH as the heiress's aunt.

Mrs. Smith, 28 years old, has ten years' amateur acting behind her, in Manitoba, Vancouver, and Ottawa; was in the Ottawa Drama League's 1948 Festival Plaque winning "Papa is All." Her 7-months-old baby accompanied cast to regional BC Festival and "behaved like a trouper."

The best actor award in BC is evidently a toughie. Last year it went three ways and this year it was a split decision, going jointly to FRASER LISTER and JOHN BULLOCK. Fraser Lister is well known in light-opera and musical-comedy roles and has played with the Theatre Under the Stars and the American Savoy. In "One Wild Oat"—Vancouver Repertory Theatre entry—he was playing his first legitimate role in 13 years. Previous to then he had won three best-acting awards. He is a school teacher.

Vancouver-born John Bullock is a Vancouver City Hall clerk whose hobby is photography. He won the best-actor title in his first major role, that of Morgan Evans in "The Corn Is Green", with the Vancouver Little Theatre.

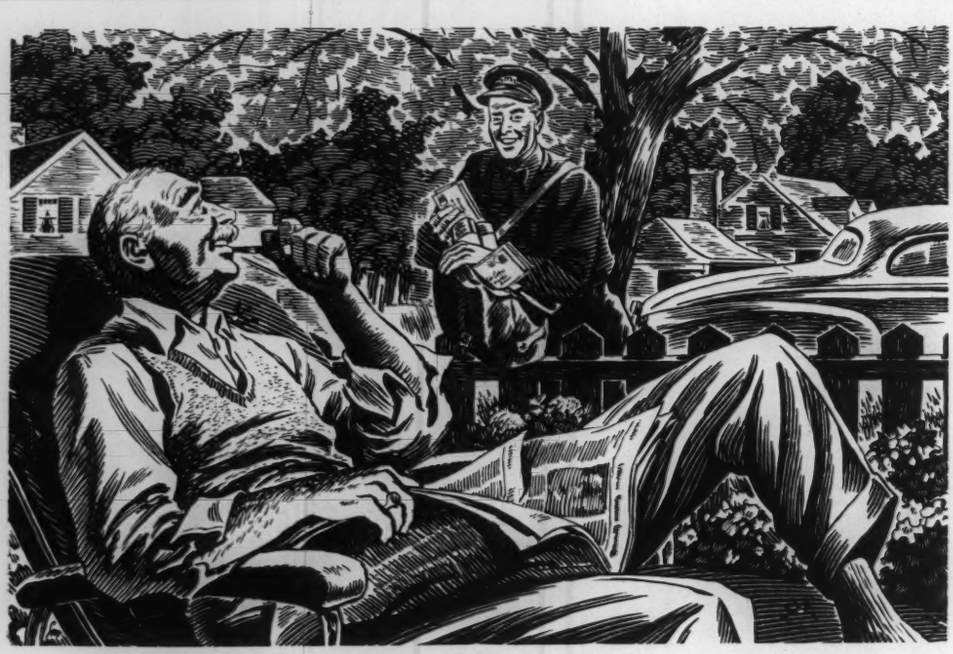
In Alberta, the best actress award went to NANA CANNING, as Eliza Doolittle in "Pygmalion". An original member of Workshop 14, Nana has only just returned to Calgary after an absence of six years. She was under contract to 20th Century-Fox in Hollywood but before her career was a year launched she married and went to Vancouver.

Best Alberta actor was TIM BYRNE as the father in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", produced by the Civil Service Playhouse of Edmonton. Byrne is a '32 U of Alberta grad, played in undergrad plays and lately with the campus University Studio Theatre. He is a High School Inspector with the Department of Education; is married and has two children.

Two teen-agers copped the Saskatchewan best acting awards. Both were in "Tomorrow the Wold", the Regina Little Theatre entry. SHIRLEY DOUGLAS is the daughter of Saskatchewan PREMIER T. C. DOUGLAS and played the part of a 12-year-old. JOHN COURTNEY played the role of the young Nazi boy.

Manitoba turned up a perennial best actor. BILL WALKER is an old Regina winner. After a first 1937 Festival appearance that was greeted with a "loud hoot" he didn't appear again until 1946. (Four years in the RCAF accounts for this lapse.) He won the best acting award that year and in 1947-48-49-50. Then he was moved by his radio station to Winnipeg. Last year he missed out on the best actor award but this year he's back in there again—as Jason in "Medea", the Winnipeg Little Theatre entry.

Best Manitoba actress was PEGGY GREEN as Medea. She won the award last year, too. Her husband is playwriter AUBREY GREEN. They have two children.



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NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE

A PLAYWRIGHTING JUDGE? And an actor, too. He's Judge ERIC W. CROSS of Woodstock, of the County Court of Oxford, Ont. His original three-acter is to be produced this March by the Woodstock Little Theatre. The program won't say so. It will read "by Eric Blake." That is the Judge's nom de plume.

He's been acting leading roles with the group for some years now. And he's a good actor, too. Last year SN was the group's guest and saw him play a blind man with sensitivity and real blindness. An actor turned playwright is always a good combination. It usually makes for better theatre. The play, "This Shall Endure," concerns the efforts of an abbot in Italy to save his historic chapel from the damages of World War II.

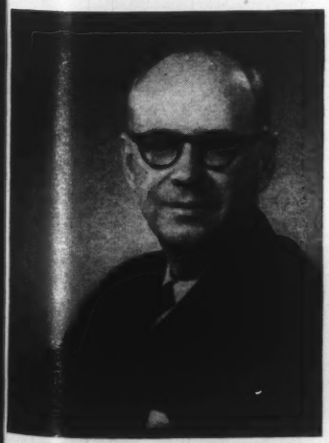
Judge Cross was born in Madoc, Ont., and graduated as gold medalist in Economics from Queen's in 1924; went back for his MA the next year. He is married and has a son and daughter.

■ A Canadian has been appointed Chairman of the five-county Advisory Committee on the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency. He is DAVID JOHNSON, head of Canada's permanent delegation to the UN.

■ And in the Korean theatre of war MAJOR JACK GEORGE of Edmonton has been awarded the DSO. Major George, leader of "D" company, Princess Pats, was wounded in the throat in the engagement in which he won the decoration but didn't even report the fact. He is a veteran of the fighting in Burma and China in World War II. And Halifax-born SGT. BERNARD H. OXNER, now of Newark, NJ, and serving with the U.S. Army, was awarded a bronze star for valor.

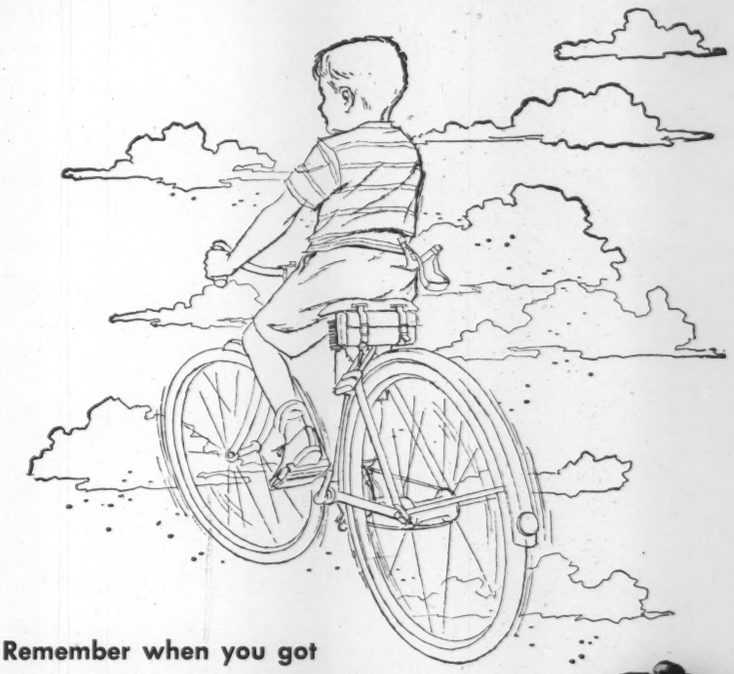
■ McGill received a nice windfall from the Rockefeller Foundation: $30,000 "for research on the physiological basis of behavior, under the direction of Professor DONALD O. HEBB, Chairman of Department of Psychology."

■ The Board of Governors of McGill University, Montreal, has three new members — all prominent industrialists: Toronto-born, Osgoode-graduated GEORGE A. WALKER, KC, Chairman of the CPR and well-known in Calgary where he was a solicitor for 23 years; Montrealer JOHN A. FULLER (grandson of the late Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec and a member of McGill's Board of Governors), a Princeton graduate and now President of Shawinigan Water and Power; and McGill graduate COLIN W. WEBSTER, President of the Canadian Import Company and an active worker in the McGill Alma Mater Fund. Elected as Governors' Representative on the Senate is COL. ALLAN A. MAGEE, a Board member for many years.



—Poste

JUDGE ERIC W. CROSS



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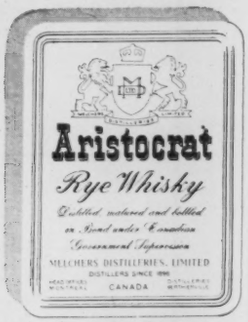

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DOUKHOBORS CAN BE WON OVER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

they obey or be kicked out.

The answer is not as simple as that. First of all, there is the fact that no other country is willing to accept the Sons of Freedom. But this attitude also ignores certain facts which lie at the very foundation of Canada's national life and population policies.

Canadians of Anglo-Saxon origin often assume that all immigrants have secured entry to Canada only by virtue of the great generosity of this country in allowing them to partake of its inestimable benefits. This attitude simply ignores the cold and hard fact that successive Canadian governments, even to this day, have gone out to find immigrants for their country because the Canadian economy needed them; because the country's population was not equal to its ambition and because there were not enough Anglo-Saxons left with a taste for that heavy pioneering work which is inescapable in a northern country of vast resources and a tough climate.

Doukhobors were admitted to Canada not only to save them from persecution in Russia, but because the Government of the day was anxious to obtain hardy immigrants of peasant stock to settle the Prairies. The Mennonites and Hutterites came in for the same reason.

SOME Canadians insist that it was a mistake to allow group settlement of any kind as it retarded the process of assimilation: assimilation of the "melting pot" variety being considered a good thing in itself.

But I have always believed that Canada's main opportunity to make an original contribution to the development of Western Civilization lies in the very opposite direction—a direction which has been imposed upon Canada by its history but which appears to me to be working out very hopefully. That direction is a nationhood based not on uniformity but on *diversity*; not on the subjection or assimilation of all ethnological stocks by one dominating stock but the building of a new type of nation in which all elements and groups cooperate.

The fact that French Canadians, or Mennonites or Doukhobors will never become Anglo-Saxon Canadians appears to some a national disaster and a source of weakness. To me it appears one of the signs of Canadian originality and a sign of strength.

SURELY if we continue to insist that all people must finally accept either the "American way of life" or the "Soviet way of life" before we can have a civilized and peaceful world, then the probability is very high that we shall destroy ourselves instead. The forcing of communities and peoples into moulds is one of the great evils of our generation. I believe there is a French Canadian way of life, and a Polish and Finnish way of life and even a Doukhobor way of life—each with essential differences and each interesting and human because different, each deserving of respect because these differences signify a background of common experience and suffering in the service of some human ideals and aspirations which no civilized society has the right to trample or ignore.

In two important respects do I believe it is a superior conception: diversity may yet save us from the deadly effect of uniformity and the "mass mind" which is the twin threat to Communism. And it insures better and more sincere citizenship, for the person who can discard easily one set of loyalties and ideals.

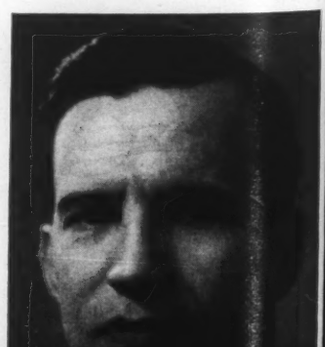
EVEN with so difficult and stubborn a society as the Doukhobors the more tolerant and patient Canadian approach has not done so badly after all. Thus of the 17,000 people estimated to belong to the Doukhobor faith in Canada some 10,000 are classed as Independents and have broken away from the close-knit communities and profess only a spiritual adherence to the pacificist principles of their faith.

Some 5000 more, most of them in British Columbia, belong to the Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ—commonly called the Orthodox Doukhobors. While professing strict adherence to Doukhobor philosophy and faith this group is becoming integrated into the economic and social environment of their adopted land. About 2,500 Sons of Freedom constitute the fanatical minority, and through incendiarism and nudism they have brought about a condition verging on terror in the Kootenays.

The scale of the problem presented by these fanatics may be grasped from the estimates of property damage amounting to $20 million by arson alone, directed largely against Orthodox and Independent Doukhobors, though some public property including at least 26 schools and miles of railway tracks also suffered.

These outbreaks of fanaticism by a small minority contributed largely to the economic and social disintegration of the Doukhobor communities. Today they are in a sad plight.

Undoubtedly the foreclosures by the National Trust and Sun Life Companies in 1938 on account of an outstanding indebtedness of $319,276



—Visual Education Service, UBC

GEOFFREY ANDREW of the UBC staff is Vice-Chairman, Consultative Committee.

and the consequent loss by the Doukhobor community of their total investment amounting to some $6 million did much to undermine their morale and confidence in Canadian institutions. The Doukhobors, whose conception of property rights are far different from those envisaged in Canadian laws, applied for protection under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act but were denied it because their communities were incorporated as a Company Limited and they were not deemed to be farmers under the terms of the Act.

THE GOVERNMENT of British Columbia finally took over the lands and liabilities of the Doukhobors, under "The Doukhobor Land Acquisition Act"—but this did not solve the problem. The properties have continued to degenerate, the irrigation systems are collapsing and the orchards are perishing while the Doukhobors continue to live as lessees or squatters and work largely in industry and local towns.

This economic and social disintegration coupled with renewed talk of preparation for war led to more intense outbursts of fanaticism, accompanied by incendiarism and nudism in 1949 and 1950, but unlike earlier occurrences these were not difficult to trace because most of the culprits usually freely confessed their guilt. The present problem therefore boils down to dealing in some satisfactory way with some 2,500 Sons of Freedom and disposing justly of the Doukhobor assets now held by the Government of British Columbia.

Two new factors entered the picture roughly at the same time as the University of British Columbia.

First there was the Society of Friends. The Quakers had been instrumental in negotiating the original admission of the Doukhobors to Canada, largely due to the influence of Tolstoi and his friends who showed great sympathy for the Doukhobor cause. And since there is a natural affinity between them and the Doukhobors, on account of the similarity of their basic beliefs, they were asked to participate again in this new approach to the problem.

The Society of Friends responded with their customary generosity and sent a fine representative in the person of Emmet Gulley, who with a younger man named Hugh Herbison, are links between the Consultive Committee and the Sons of Freedom.

THE OTHER factor was the appearance of a new leader among the Sons of Freedom. He was not a Doukhobor but a Russian D.P. from Germany by the name of Stepan Savelich Sorokin. A man of striking countenance, with a dark, bushy beard and piercing eyes, within a few weeks of his appearance in the Kootenays he was accepted by the Sons of Freedom as their spiritual leader. He has shown willingness to cooperate with the Research and Consultative Committees and has made gestures of reconciliation toward the Orthodox Doukhobors. Furthermore, he is carrying out a Reform movement among the Sons of Freedom, most of whom are now calling themselves the Reformed Doukhobors. The reformation seems to consist principally in abandoning all forms of antisocial violence and living up to Doukhobor principles.

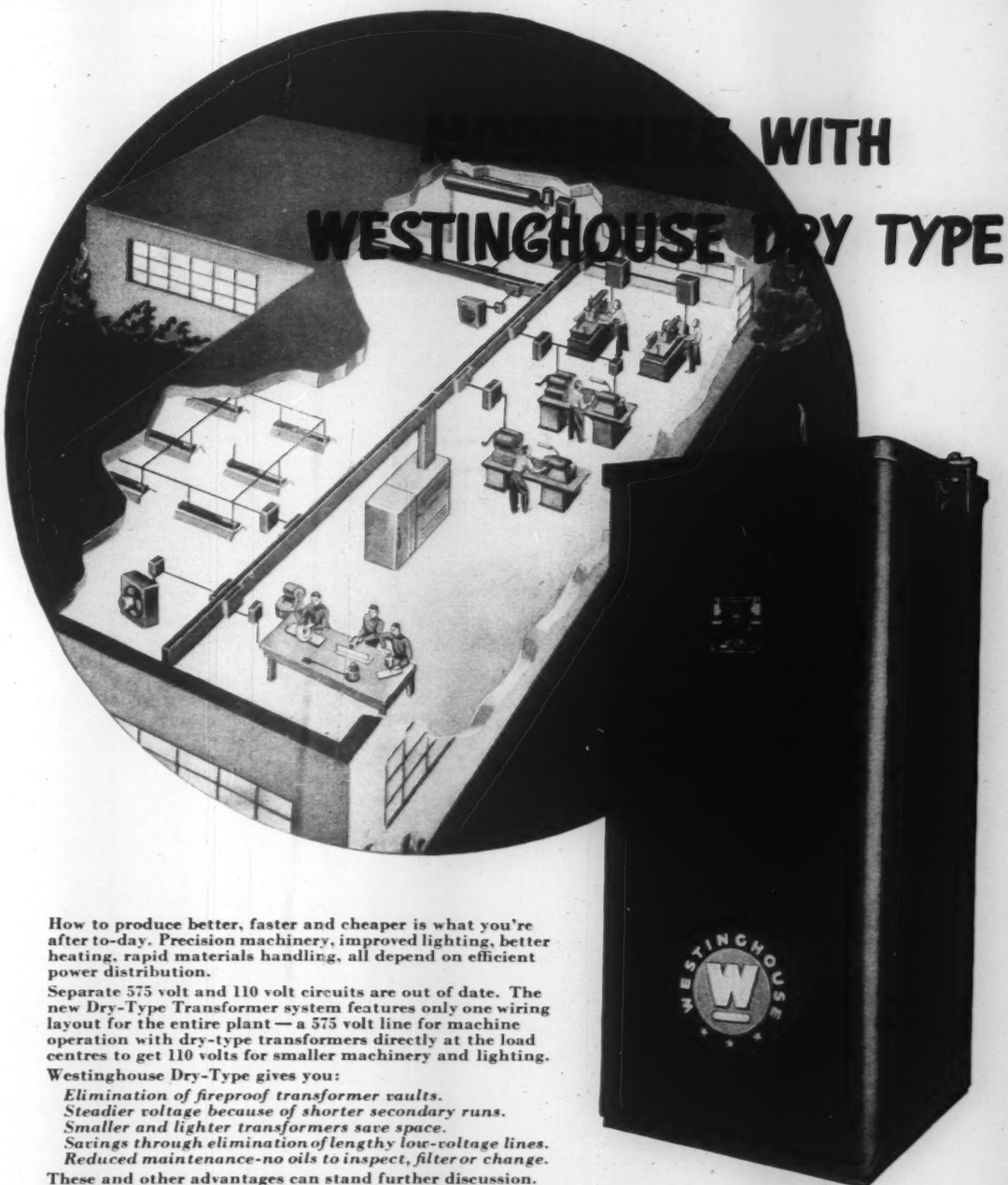
For some time the Sons of Freedom, having lost their communal lands, have wished to be resettled—preferably outside Canada. However, so far no country has expressed a willingness to receive them. All the other sections of the Kootenay community seem to feel that if this fanatical group were to leave the whole problem would resolve itself.

Therefore the most urgent practical question before the committees is to find another suitable area in British Columbia for the relocation of the Sons of Freedom.

The question has been asked whether resettlement in a group would not merely transfer the problem elsewhere and perpetuate it.

This, I think largely depends on the manner in which resettlement is conceived and carried out. If these people are merely moved into an isolated area and again abandoned to their own devices and treated only as a law-enforcement problem the situation will be no nearer to ultimate solution.

If on the other hand it is conceded that organized group settlement, properly planned and executed, is one of the most urgent tasks facing Canadian future development then great value may be derived from their relocation.



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BUSINESS

BAY STREET AND YOUR MONEY

by Fraser Robertson

Financial Editor, *The Telegram*, Toronto

Horizons of the Toronto Financial Community have widened. Up with the big boys now, Bay Street more than holds its own

—Federal Photos

◄NERVE CENTRE: Floor of Toronto Stock Exchange.

CANADA'S industrial revolution of the past generation and the social revolution that has accompanied it have pushed Toronto's financial community out of brash adolescence into serious manhood. A top hat, loud manners and a million dollars no longer represent power on Bay Street; neither does a checked suit, a slick line of talk and a fistful of gaudy stock certificates.

More Canadians have more money today than ever before. Bankers, brokers, bond dealers and promoters are busy putting those dollars to constructive work. Though government paternalism has grown tremendously in the last decade, capitalistic enterprise continues to shape Canada's growth, incidentally creating the new wealth that is needed to support socialist plans and planners. The only conscious surrender in Bay Street to socialist thinking is in the field of management, where collectivism is rapidly ousting individualism, and the corporation replacing the private company.

THIS EXTENDS from financial houses to banks and to promotional groups. A. E. Ames and J. H. Gundy are gone; their dominant personalities have been replaced by teams of experts in the bond houses bearing the famous old names. Career men in the banks now occupy the panelled executive offices, accustomed by training to serving rather than bossing shareholders. Ventures Ltd., Noranda's huge organization, and Argus Corporation have become bigger than Thayer Lindsley, J. Y. Murdoch or E. P. Taylor, though these men still loom as the central peaks in the mountains they have pushed up in mining and industry.

Let it not be thought that modern Bay Street, less venturesome now with investors' money, lacks vision or daring or imagination. Toronto's financial community today probably thinks more widely and deeply than ever before. Its vision has widened and the size of the sums it handles requires greater skill, greater caution and a greater acceptance of responsibility. It thinks of international trends and policies, of Canada's place in the world, of Toronto's relationship to Canada, partly because its executives are better educated than the old-fashioned self-made men, partly because it has to, to survive. Our nation, as one of the last and biggest areas of untapped opportunity, has attracted the attention of financiers the world over. Bay Street is up against big-time competition. It is not just a little proud of its ability to meet it.

The widening of Bay Street's horizon is the most significant thing that has happened in recent years in the Toronto financial community. Montreal used to nod smugly to itself when it heard Toronto called "hog town." It liked to remind people that Montreal had a long tradition, dating back to the early French traders and explorers, of guiding Canadian development, while Toronto was just an overgrown provincial centre, dependent upon its environs. Montreal pretended it did not see Toronto's two big department stores spreading across the country along modern highways of retailing while Montreal stuck to the trading paths it had blazed out long ago. Similarly, Montreal still maintains that in monetary matters, its financiers are statesmen while Toronto only has promoters who are opportunists. It is nearer Ottawa and nearer New York than Toronto and it expects the conclusion therefrom to be obvious.

Bay Street used to get annoyed at what it considered Montreal snobbishness. It does not do so any more. With Ottawa what it has become, says Bay Street, Montreal is more than welcome to be close to it. New York treks to Washington and finds Toronto already camped on all the important doorsteps. More important, in Bay street opinion, is the proximity of the Canadian west to Toronto, for the west is the new world of Canadian opportunity. Montreal may handle the wheat, Toronto is fixing to handle the oil, the minerals, the forest products and the financing of the industries confidently expected to grow.

When the Canadian dollar was set free of the Foreign Exchange Control Board in December, Canadians were again at liberty to look outside the nation for investment opportunities. Before the last world war, many of them regarded New York as the proper place to buy stocks, considered investment in Canadian industry to be somewhat lacking in opportunity and dealing in Canadian mining stocks to be plain gambling. A canvass of Toronto investment houses now shows that opinion has been reversed. Canadians think the best investment opportunities are to be found in Canada and the flow of American money that has been coming into Toronto houses indicates that New York agrees with them.

THIS MONEY would not be at work in Canada, investment men claim, if they were not busy finding profitable jobs for it to do. A few millions in "sucker money" could be, and is, attracted by high-pressure salesmen specializing in "get-rich-quick" propositions. Despite lurid articles in the United States press and the occasional Canadian journal, dishonest stock promotion is not what the Toronto financial community lives on. The Ontario Securities Commission, under the firm direction of Chairman O. E. Lennox, has closed up crooked operations in the last few years so expeditiously that the con-men with sufficient cash to make them dangerous have not found it profitable to keep on moving round the corner. The Securities Commission also has tightened up regulations on new stock issues.

The Commission has had its recent success in this clean-up chiefly because Bay street sees the wisdom of it. Members of the Investment Deal-

ers' Association, for example, are not directly affected by shady promotions of mining stocks. They could—and some of them do—stand aside in lofty disdain. But changes in the bond markets have made members of the IDA anxious to cultivate the small investor both in Canada and the U.S. and this cannot be done successfully if Toronto's financial reputation frequently is contaminated. So the IDA, in addition to keeping its own members ethical, gives moral support to Chairman Lennox. Similarly, the Toronto Stock Exchange, ranking second only to New York, cannot afford to harbor crooks, or have them touting its prospective customers. Whether its members are fundamentally honest, or merely can better afford now to be honest, it too is a strong influence in the clean-up.

Most of the "Stop, thief" directed at Toronto's financial community concerns operations of promoters. They are the chief distributors of original shares of mining and oil companies, particularly the ventures that so seldom pay off, but without which there would be no mining industry at all in Canada or the U.S. Even when such ventures are conducted with the most meticulous honesty, the chances of ultimate success are slim. There have been dozens of mining claims that looked, at first examination, to be as good or better than Dome, Lake Shore or International looked when first discovered. There are millions of acres of potential oil lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Yet Imperial Oil spent $30,000,000 and drilled more than 120 unsuccessful holes before Imperial Leduc No. 1 proved, in 1947, that investment in oil lands could pay off handsomely.

An article on the Montreal financial community will appear in an early issue.

IN THE LAST three years, a sociological experiment conducted by Mr. Lennox and the Ontario Securities Commission has shown that Broker-Dealers, given the chance and firm guidance, are just as honest as any other group of businessmen. They have an Association, operating under the laws of Ontario, which is rapidly teaching all but the toughest reactionaries that self-discipline is easy. It is also teaching members that old ways of promotion are not, in modern times, the best, and that whether they approve or not, promoters must take into consideration today's lively public interest in protecting widows, orphans and rich men's heirs.

In common with the investment dealers, the brokers and the bankers on Bay Street, the promoters have extended their field of operations so that now they are active in every part of Canada. They only need walk across the corridor, or along the street, to go into conference with the head office executives of multi-million dollar undertakings in British Columbia, the prairies, Ontario, or eastern Canada. Western oilmen, who for several years got most of their support from American capital, have raised millions in Toronto in the past year for exploration and development. Mines in the Yukon, in the Northwest Territories and in the prairie provinces look to Toronto for direction and money. A large part of Quebec's mineral development has also been initiated on Bay Street.

Some Toronto promoters wonder whether collectivism has not gone too far along Bay Street, whether money is not too concentrated. More and more of the prospecting, examination and development of mining properties is being done by big, established organizations such as Noranda, Conwest, Ventures, Dome, etc. These companies with their vast experience, their experts in engineering and financing, can afford to take many of the initial risks themselves, thus giving the public, when it is time for an offering of shares, a better chance of ultimate success.

WHAT the envious promoters overlook is that these big organizations operating from their Toronto offices are yet another proof that Bay Street has passed out of adolescence, that Canada's pioneering period is changing into an era of development. Science has been called in to help find worthwhile mineral deposits, trained business and industrial executives assist the engineers to develop them in accordance with sound economic principles. Some of the glamour and many of the breath-taking risks indeed have been lost; making money on Bay Street is almost as prosaic now as running a grocery store.

Like the man who operates a successful grocery store, the successful Bay streeter must now be prepared to serve all kinds of customers. That is the only way he can stay in business. If his interest is making big coups, in getting a first million dollars and using that as an "in" to make more millions in chunks, he will more and more find himself alone. Bay Street's millionaires—and there are plenty of them, some as new as the New Year—are for the most part serious-minded men who work harder than any of their clerks.

The men who arrange financial deals are being watched and question-

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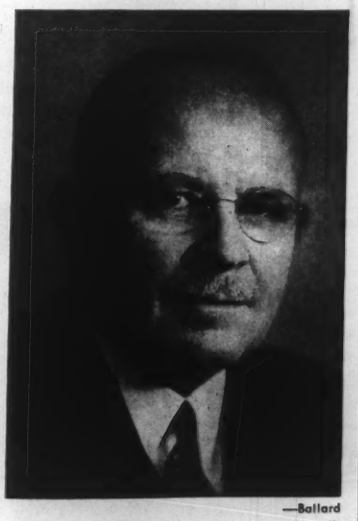

—Ballard

OSC'S Lennox: Crack-down on "con-men".

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THE MARKET: BELL TELEPHONE

REGULATED BUT SLUMP-PROOF

by George Armstrong

AS A "public utility" The Bell Telephone Company of Canada offers to the investor the stability and income security typical of such an industry. As a utility, however, it also is plagued by the problem of government-regulated rates in the face of continually mounting operating costs. The industry can be considered almost depression-proof. The largest proportion of telephones in use is in the residential classification—mainly in the upper and middle income groups. Therefore business fluctuations have little noticeable effect. The essential character of the telephone now also means that commercial and industrial use falls only when a business reversal becomes extremely severe.

Bell Telephone of Canada serves the greater part of the industrialized areas of Ontario and Quebec, having about 1.8 million telephones in use. In the past 21 years, population of the two Provinces has grown about 40 per cent, while the number of company telephones in service has risen almost 130 per cent. Applications for new service remain fairly constant at between 75,000 and 80,000, with about an equal number of applications for upgrading of service.

IN THE ten-year period since 1941 the number of telephones in use has almost doubled, while long-distance calls have more than tripled. Progress has been made in the development of new techniques and devices to improve efficiency and, to a certain extent, offset the rising proportion which labor costs are contributing to total operating expenses. It is here, in these new technical devices, as well as in the increasing use of the telephone for long-distance calls, that future growth will probably be concentrated, since, with a telephone for each 4.7 persons, future requirements for new telephones will probably correspond more closely to population growth than in the past.

Typical of the new developments are the two-way mobile radio-telephone service to vehicles or boats, teletypewriter networks, the "microwave" radio relay system and coaxial cable.

These technological developments offer promising possibilities for cost savings and additional revenue over the longer term. In the meantime their development costs money, as does extension of the ordinary telephone service. The expansion and improvement program in progress since 1946 has increased plant investment per telephone from $236 to $316. During this five-year period approximately $350 million has been spent on new construction, and it is anticipated that some $85 million will be spent in 1952. Total amount now invested in plant and equipment is approximately $600 million.

The money for these expenditures has come from investors, since dividend requirements have taken all of net earnings for some years and, in the past two years, have actually cut into surplus. Up to the present time funded debt has been increased from $77.2 million at the end of 1945 to $196 million, while outstanding common stock (adjusted to the four-for-one split which took place in 1948) has been increased from 3,460,824 shares to 7,856,618 shares. Shareholders are now being asked to approve creation and issue at the discretion of the directors, of additional series of bonds or debentures to a maximum amount of $50 million.

This new capital represents investment in productive plant on which the company, as a regulated utility, is entitled to a fair return. Per share earnings, however, as a result of the dilution of the equity, will fail to reflect wider profit margins which may be achieved by increased business and higher rates.

Mounting costs of operation have been responsible for the narrowing of profit margins; the rising wage curve is the most significant factor in this problem. Not only has there been a rise in wages but there has also been a sharp increase in the number of employees. In 1941 there was one person on the payroll for every 75 telephones in use; by 1948 there was one employee for each 55 telephones. In 1941 wages took 37 per cent of operating revenues; by 1950 they took 54 per cent. Over the longer term this trend should be counteracted somewhat by mechanization and rate increases.

IN JULY, 1950, the Board of Transport Commissioners, pending a decision on Bell Telephone's application for higher tariffs, authorized temporary rate increases which were designed to increase revenue by about 16 per cent. This was followed on November 15 by a judgment approving the revised tariffs asked by the company. The new rates became effective January, 1951. Rising costs of operation and tax increases since then made it necessary for Bell in September, 1951, to apply for a further increase which would raise operating revenue by 10 per cent. In its application Bell estimated that 1951 earnings without the increase would be about $2.03 per share and if the increase were put into effect on October 1st, they would be about $2.24. With no rate increase, earnings in 1952 would drop to $1.70—well below the $2.00 annual dividend. In November the Board granted a 5 per cent interim increase. Following this, Bell Telephone gave notice that it was applying for a further rate increase in view of the 2 per cent rise in federal income tax for 1952. Hearings opened early in January.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

GEORGE ARMSTRONG *is Director of Canadian Business Service.*

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

Bell Telephone has paid dividends without interruption each year since 1881. The current rate of $2.00 per share was paid from 1891 to 1931 (adjusting for the four-for-one stock split in 1948). The depressed conditions of the 1930's led to a reduction to $1.50 basis in 1932. The $2.00 rate was resumed in 1937. It seems probable that the Board of Transport Commissioners will permit rates sufficient to provide for the continuance of the $2.00 annual dividend.

The stock at 38 yields 5.2 per cent. From an increase standpoint it is in much the same category as such fixed-income securities as bonds and preferred stocks. The dividend coverage is not as wide as is the interest coverage on most industrial bonds which are selling to yield 4¾ to 5¼ per cent. On the other hand the investor does secure the 10 per cent dividend tax credit. Fixed income securities do not provide a hedge in a period of inflation. However if—as seems to be the case—we are in a temporary levelling-off phase or if we go into a moderate recession, such securities would become more attractive. We doubt if any particular capital appreciation can be expected. The company is among the soundest in Canada, and the stock is attractive to the investor looking for stability of income.

BAY STREET

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

ed as they never were before. If they deal in "top-drawer" investments, the chances are they will be doing business with investment trusts, insurance and trust companies and other big organizations with funds to invest and a thorough-going suspicion of anything less than excellent. Bonds of dying companies, watered stock and moose pasture are not being bought, or offered to lesser customers either with any frequency. The bond salesman today talks of investment portfolios and is no more likely to tell a customer how to make a million in a hurry than a life insurance salesman is likely to recommend a bet on the horse races. Bond salesmen now have to go to school, while mining stock salesmen lose their licenses if all they know is a midway pitchman's technique.

With only minor lapses, the Toronto Stock Exchange has been booming for two years now, handling millions of shares each day. Yet the boardrooms of member houses are not crowded as they were back before 1930. In fact, some stockbrokers of importance do not have any accommodation at all for the public. Their clients, instead of acting on hunches as the ticker tape glides by, work on charts, study reports and ask sensible questions before placing buy or sell orders.

A lot of Toronto brokers—not all of them, of course, for the millenium still has not arrived—even grumble about stupid clients who impatiently refuse information. It's not that the broker is afraid of losing money—margin trading is comparatively insignificant a factor now. It is that the broker, like the grocer, knows the value of having satisfied customers.

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BUSINESS COMMENT

TSE'S CENTURY OF GROWTH

by P. M. Richards

STOCK EXCHANGES now exist in Canada at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, and booming Edmonton is now about to set up one there, to assist, as the founding members' announcement says, in providing capital for further development of Alberta's oil, mineral, timber and other natural resources. All Canada's stock exchanges have rendered similar service, not least of them Toronto's, and it is the Toronto exchange that is the subject of this brief history.

A hundred years ago the world did not think much of Canada as a field for investment. A London journal then described Canada as "a country frost-bound for seven months of the year, and embracing as forbidding a land as any found on the face of the globe." Nevertheless it was in 1852 that a group of Toronto dealers in securities formed an Association of Brokers to function as a Toronto Stock Exchange and began to meet for half an hour daily at each other's offices in rotation.

Gradually British and United States interests started to take notice of Canadian enterprises and by 1861 the Exchange was sending an authorized list of stocks each week to Canadian and U.S. papers. The list comprised 36 issues, almost all stocks of the Canadian chartered banks, insurance companies and trading companies, the latter including the Hudson's Bay Company. The Exchange served the economic growth of the country and grew in size and influence until in 1878 an Act of Parliament granted it "the right of constitution of a body politic and corporate."

THE DEVELOPMENT of Canadian transportation and industry now began to outrun the ability of North American speculators to finance it. Fortunately the opening of the trans-atlantic cables in 1866 broadened the market for Canadian securities. Canadian issues were listed in London, Paris and other overseas financial centres and the Toronto Stock Exchange was linked with world markets.

World events influenced prices on the Toronto Stock Exchange, even when there was not a single issue on the Toronto board that had a direct connection with foreign companies. Such events as the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, the U.S. stock market break and business depression of 1893, the 1895 war scare brought about by the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and the British military reverses at the beginning of the Boer War, all caused declines on the Toronto exchange that the latter was ill-equipped financially to handle. Many times in the exchange's earlier years its survival was in danger. But survive it did and grew gradually in strength.

The Toronto Stock Exchange was conducted in conservative fashion, its membership was limited and it did not deal broadly in mining stocks. A group of brokers decided to form another organization, to widen the mining security field.

Strange as it seems now, this new mining exchange did not arise out of Ontario mining activity but out of the Rossland, British Columbia, mining boom in the closing years of the nineteenth century. There, prospectors and mining men from many countries, successful in locating promising properties, found they were handicapped in raising money to develop their finds (one of which became the great Sullivan Mine) by lack of facilities for financing.

ALLIED WITH THIS was the need for a stabilized medium for the purchase and sale of mining shares by the public. Though mining brokerage houses in Toronto were doing a considerable western business, there was no standardized basis for trading and for determining share prices from day to day. These lacks brought about the formation of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange in 1898, and this body played an outstanding part in the development of mining in Canada until its amalgamation with the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1934, three years before the opening of the present exchange building.

However, during that long interval the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange passed through many vicissitudes. In 1901 the BC mining boom slumped because of difficulties experienced in raising the large capital required for development, and business on the Standard exchange slumped with it.

But the development of the Cobalt silver deposits in 1908 restored its prosperity. Of 36 issues listed then, 24 paid dividends amounting to more than six million dollars in one year. And while the Cobalt camp was still in its ascendancy, Porcupine was discovered, bringing in the later-renowned Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre Mines, and later Kirkland Lake with its Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright - Hargreaves and Sylvanite Mines.

By 1909, transactions in listed stocks amounted to 37 million shares valued at 18 millions of dollars, while clearing house figures aggregated 29 millions. And in the years following World War I, Canadian mining gained new strength and diversification with the discovery of the copper-gold field of Quebec, the lead, copper and zinc field in the Sudbury Basin and the base metal field in Manitoba. In 1924 came the discovery of the Turner Valley gas and oil fields.

THE TWO EXCHANGES, the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, had successfully come through the panics of 1901 and 1907 and the upsets

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caused by the outbreak of war in 1914. When this occurred, operations were suspended for a time, as on security markets elsewhere, but regular sessions were soon resumed.

The decade succeeding World War I saw the greatest period of growth in the history of the Toronto Stock Exchange with the impetus the war had given to Canadian manufacturing, Canadian securities obtained world recognition, causing a vast expansion in the activities of the market, and the numbers of listings and memberships increased accordingly.

In 1929, conceptions of the proper status of the exchange caused the prohibition of membership by limited or incorporated partnerships. It was felt that the limited liability of corporations as contrasted with the unlimited liability of individuals and partnerships in the event of insolvency would prove a hindrance to free market dealings. Shortly thereafter, a stock exchange audit under the supervision of the Ontario Securities Commission was evolved. The fact that during the ensuing years of depression there was not a single case of member involvency attests to the strictness and impartiality of the audit.

Throughout the depression the Exchange continued with scarcely a loss in membership, maintaining its daily trading sessions even when the London Stock Exchange closed temporarily on the abandonment of the gold standard by Britain in 1931. The Standard exchange kept open likewise, and though the London closing put both the Toronto exchanges under great pressure from outside sources, the decision was sound, since it gave to Canada a liquidity of assets that proved to be of real value. However, both bodies had to peg prices of certain stocks for a time to preserve orderly marketing. Similarly, the two exchanges met the banking panic of the United States in 1933 with unclosed doors and for a period of two weeks or more provided the U.S. as well as Canada with evidences of the trading values of securities at a time when all U.S. exchanges had suspended trading.

In 1934 came the merger of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange under the name of the former. The union gave the new exchange 113 members and brought a financial leadership to Toronto that the dual bodies had not been able to achieve. The new organization permitted dealings in every phase of the country's industrial and mining life and at once took a new position as one of the world's major stock exchanges.

In 1937 it moved into a fine new building equipped with all modern facilities for trading. Since then, the rise in the Exchange's volume of business has reflected the general expansion of Canada's economy.

Church and Culture

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

fred Gandier", Ryerson, $3).

Meanwhile, the Americans are beginning to worry about the consequences of the divorce of their own culture from religion. Senator Charles W. Tobey in "The Return to Morality" (Doubleday, $2.35) laments that "something very serious" has happened to the moral fibre of the present generation, and recounts the Kefauver discoveries as proof. And Ralph Barton Perry in "The Citizen Decides" (Copp Clark, $4) laments "the ill-repute of morality". They both want us to pay more attention to "values". How you do that without faith in something that makes values they do not say.

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

SASKATCHEWAN'S OIL OPTIMISM

by Max McConnell

IN ITS broadest sense, the optimism about oil in Saskatchewan is part of a great oil search that is underway all over Western Canada from the Fort St. John area of Northern British Columbia through Alberta and Saskatchewan to Southwestern Manitoba.

The search in Saskatchewan started about three years ago and has gradually built up to a scale second, in Canada, only to Alberta and surpassed (though by a wide margin) by only four States in the U.S. But as far as the people of Saskatchewan are concerned the oil boom actually started on Jan. 3, 1951 when a wildcat well near Swift Current, Roseray No. 1, came in with an initial flow of better than 1,000 barrels of medium oil a day. It was the first commercial find of anything but heavy oil in the Province's history.

Five days later a new natural gas strike was reported at Elrose, 50 miles north of Fosterton. Two days after the Elrose strike a natural gas-development well, Brock No. 2, blew in with an estimated initial flow of better than 40 million cubic feet per day—the biggest "gasser" in the Province.

Even before these discoveries, Resources Minister J. H. Brockelbank had predicted an expenditure of $30 million on oil exploration and development in Saskatchewan during 1952. (Last year he predicted that oil companies would spend $20 million and latest estimates place the expenditure very close to that figure.) Later in the month another Cabinet Minister, Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines, speaking in Calgary, said that as Alberta's year was 1947 with discovery of the famous Leduc field, so 1952 may be Saskatchewan's year. That statement reflected the optimism of the oil industry and the people of Saskatchewan that has been very much in evidence since Roseray No. 1 flowed oil.

The spring of 1950 brought the first find: a heavy crude strike at Heart's Hill near Kerrobert in west-central Saskatchewan, 50 miles south of the Lloydminster area fields. And that was the only strike during 1950, a year that saw between eight and ten million dollars spent on oil exploration in the Province.

Oilmen like to work from the known to the unknown, so during 1951 there was intensified exploration and drilling in the west-central and southwestern parts of Saskatchewan's vast sedimentary basin in the areas closest to the producing fields in Alberta, and the Lloydminster heavy oil field and Unity gas field in Saskatchewan.

During 1951 alone, 401 wildcat, core and development wells were drilled in Saskatchewan (which compares with a total of about 1,067 wells drilled in the Province's history). The remainder of the 70 million acres of Saskatchewan's sedimentary basin under oil exploration was covered by some means of geophysical probing, and by the end of the year there were about 85 oil companies and individual operators in the field, including 23 who had entered the search during the year.

THE SPRING of 1951 brought another heavy crude discovery, this time at Eatonia, 65 miles south of the Heart's Hill find. It was followed by a show of light oil and natural gas in a wildcat well at Tompkins, then a natural gas find at Brock, a promising show of light and medium oil at Dahinda, then a natural gas and heavy oil find at Coleville, and a natural gas find at Dodsland. With the exception of Dahinda, all these finds were in the extreme west-central or southwest part of the Province, as were the two discoveries in the first month of 1952—natural gas at Elrose and medium oil at Fosterton, 30 miles northwest of Swift Current.

It's still much too early to evaluate these individual finds, but in the overall picture they are providing much-needed encouragement for the oil operators.

The Fosterton medium oil strike in Roseray No. 1 is potentially the most important find: its production rate—estimated at 300 barrels a day—will make it the largest producer in the Province, and its medium gravity oil will be worth about $2 a barrel compared to about $1.10 for the Lloydminster and Coleville heavy crude and up to $2.50 a barrel for light oil in Alberta.

Dieselization of Canadian railways has created a demand for bunker fuel of which heavy crude is the main source. This has been largely responsible for the rapid development of the Coleville field. It also resulted in a record oil production in Saskatchewan last year of approximately 1,230,000 barrels of heavy crude.

However the discoveries of greatest economic importance to the Province so far may prove to have been the

—Max McConnell

ROSERAY NO. 1, Saskatchewan's first medium oil find, was drilled by "tool push" Dick Brown (28), was his first wildcat strike.

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60th ANNUAL REPORT

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE REPORTS ON 1951

The sixtieth Annual Report of The Great-West Life discloses a record of continued development and growth. During the year, all phases of the Company's operations were maintained at a high level.

- A record amount of new business written.
- Largest gain in business in force for one year.
- Extremely favorable mortality experience.
- Interest rate showed continued improvement.

The comparative figures given below are an indication of the extent of the Company's responsibilities to over half a million policyholders in Canada and the United States.

NOTEWORTHY COMPARISONS

	1951	1950
Total Business in Force	$1,891,438,082	$1,671,014,073
New Business	293,229,967	259,171,995
Assets	413,791,937	385,335,607
Liabilities	392,367,145	365,129,058
Capital, Contingency Reserve and Surplus	21,424,792	20,206,549
Paid or Credited to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	60,207,498	52,223,119

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, CANADA

natural gas finds at Coleville, Brock, Dodsland and Elrose. All produce from the Viking sand zone at a depth of 2,500 to 3,000 feet, which will mean relatively low development cost, and all lie in a line with major Viking sand gas fields in Alberta including Viking Kinsella, Sibbald and Provost.

An encouraging start is being made towards proving up natural gas reserves in this area, and there is considerable speculation in Saskatchewan that the finds at Brock, Dodsland and Coleville, all in a 15-mile radius, may develop into a counterpart of Alberta's Viking Kinsella, where there is a group of fields concentrated in one small area.

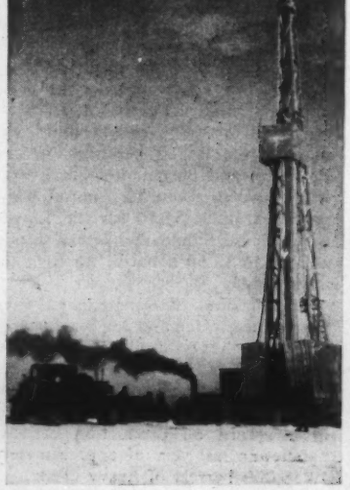
Saskatchewan needs natural gas perhaps more than it needs light oil, for lack of cheap fuel and power has been the main obstacle to industrial development.

The Brock-Coleville-Dodsland-Elrose area lies within economic pipeline range of North Battleford, Swift Current and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan's second largest city. In the Brock area alone, after drilling of only three wells, reserves of about 20 billion cubic feet have been proven. It is estimated that reserves of 200 billion cubic feet would be needed before construction of a pipeline to Saskatoon would be warranted.

BY NEXT SUMMER it's expected that sufficient reserves will have been proven and decisions on pipeline construction and distribution of natural gas will be forthcoming.

These developments could presage a much-needed industrial boom in Saskatchewan to counteract the trend towards a lower rural population, and to balance the Province's lop-sided agricultural economy.

Through the combination of natural gas for home and industrial development, an increased demand for heavy crude oil, the discovery of medium crude and improved prospects for finding light oil, and unprecedented mineral development underway in the north, Saskatchewan's status as "poor sister" of the western provinces may be in for some rapid revision.



—Max McConnell

IMPORTANT strike in Saskatchewan search: Roseray No. 1 — first medium find.

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U.S. BUSINESS

DAIRY DOUBLE-CROSS

by R. L. Hoadley

DESPITE the protests of nine friendly nations the Senate has again set aside the bill repealing import controls on dairy products. The law, it will be recalled, passed Congress last summer as a rider to defence legislation under pressure from the mid-west cheese lobby. The Lower House voted last year to repeal it following a sharp note of protest from the Canadian Government.

Further delay in the matter may leave the U.S. open to retaliatory action by other nations adhering to the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, the international trade accord concluded in 1947. The U.S. was formally censured by GATT members last fall after the curbs were imposed and was ordered to report back not later than the next GATT session (probably in June).

A resolution was passed at the end of the conference which said the restrictions were a violation of the trade agreements and were serious enough to justify recourse to the counter-measures provided for in Article 13 of the agreement.

The conference was prepared to take stronger action but State Department officials persuaded it to hold off while an effort was made to repeal the dairy-products ban. The State Department officials are fully aware of the sell-out by the U.S. Senate. They privately term it the "most disgraceful" move made by the Senate in foreign economics affairs in many a year.

THERE IS a strong likelihood that the only report the U.S. can make to GATT next June is that the restrictions still stand and that efforts will continue to be made to get Congress to repeal them.

The possibility of quick Senate action was destroyed when the Senate voted 47 to 39 to send the repealing bill back to the Banking Committee. A switch of seven Democrats in an otherwise straight party vote dealt the set-back to the Truman Administration.

The Committee is to report on the bill again next month. However, Senator Fulbright, the bill's floor manager and one of its staunchest supporters, has conceded that the bill has been killed for this session of Congress.

President Truman urged the repeal of the dairy restrictions in his economic message to Congress last month. The State Department had been confident that a repeal could be pushed through Congress this month. But it had underestimated the power of the dairy lobby in an election year.

Mountains & Molehills

PRICE CONTROL officials apparently are getting ready to pry off the lid from certain controlled prices. The heat has been on for a long time and is constantly growing hotter with more than 1,000 companies asking for higher price ceilings on 5,000 products.

Here is the sort of thing that irks businessmen: the price stabilizers recently issued Amendment 1 to Revision 1 to Supplementary Regulations 15 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22. Purpose of this action was to allow the price of horse meat, sold for dog food, to stay where it is.

BWI Trade Plan

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES Trade Liberalization Plan, as it affects U.S. exports, does not parallel the plan on imports from Canada (the quotas for which are raised to 50 per cent or 40 per cent of 1946-48 sales, depending on category). For the U.S., commodity lists and quotas are abolished and the amount of dollars to be allocated to the participating colonies for imports from the States in 1952 will be approximately double the amount made available in 1951.

R. L. HOADLEY *is Assistant Financial Editor of the* New York Herald-Tribune. *He visits Canada annually to prepare a Canadian supplement of the* Herald-Tribune, *which this year appears February 25.*

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INSURANCE

EXTEND GOV'T ANNUITIES?

by L. D. Millar

LIFE INSURANCE companies and underwriters contend that if the Federal Bill to extend amount and benefits of Canadian Government annuities is passed, it will drive them out of the annuity field and will also seriously interfere with the sale of other insurance policies—those that involve long-term savings particularly.

Since 1908 the Canadian Government has been issuing annuity contracts which differ in many respects from those offered by life insurance companies.

The sections of the Bill to amend the Canadian Government Annuity Act which are of chief concern to life insurance people are those that propose that the maximum annuity be raised from $1,200 to $2,400 a year and that cash-surrender values be made available.

THE COMPANIES contend that the only justification for the Government being in the annuity business is to minimize the burden of old age benefits and that now with the advent of the universal $40 a month old-age pension, this justification has largely disappeared. If this Bill is enacted, a man desiring to purchase an ordinary life annuity of $200 a month at age 65 must at existing rate pay a single premium of $27,960 if the contract is purchased as an immediate annuity, or must make annual payments sufficient to accumulate to this sum if the contract is purchased on the deferred annuity basis. In neither case can it be seriously argued that such a purchaser is a person of modest means who requires Government assistance to provide for his old age.

The proposed introduction of cash-surrender values is a radical departure from the purpose of Government annuities and of major concern to the life insurance business. It would remove the major difference between Government and companies' annuities, and with the Government offering subsidized rates, the agents would be impelled to cease selling annuities as they would be unable honestly to ask a client to pay more than the Government charges for a like contract.

It is believed, too, that sales of life insurance would be seriously affected. It has been the practice of life underwriters to integrate a man's life insurance and his annuity into an overall plan whereby he gets maximum protection for his family when they need it and a retirement income for himself and his wife when the children are able to fend for themselves. It is feared that if bargain annuities are offered by the Government, many will be tempted to divert all their savings to annuities and neglect to provide protection for their dependents.

The Bill to amend the Government Annuities Act was not passed at the recent session of Parliament but is to be brought forward again at the coming session.

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IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND

FLORIDA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

request we previously had been spared. The younger son, Neil, never has been able to learn to skate anyway. He seems just plain born for sun and sand instead of cold and snow. His Grandpa gave him a new fishing outfit for Christmas and he hangs over the edge of the bridge with the rest of the tourists, hoping for that big bite. He's rapidly losing the last visible effects of the polio he had last September; lighter clothes help.

I suppose the educational part of the trip (for the adults as well as the children) has some importance too. On Grey Cup day in Toronto a friend of ours lent us some binoculars and insisted we keep them for a while, and they are ideal for the hours when we sit at the living-room window sipping something cool and keeping an eye on the shrimp boats, or the endlessly fascinating rolling progress of the porpoises, or the clownlike habits of the pelicans. I'm starting to understand why people born near the ocean always want to go back.

And in all, I hardly even miss the curling.

And I hope my ancestors will forgive me if I go now and sit in the sun.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

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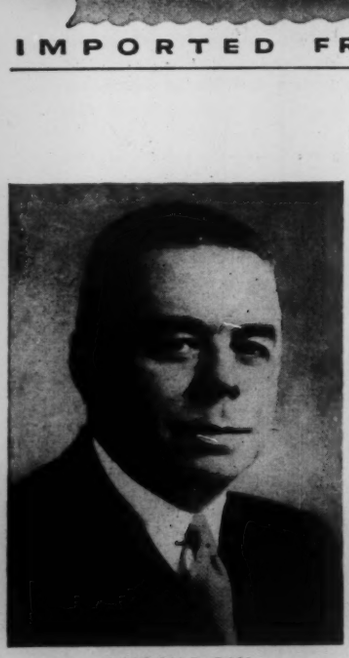

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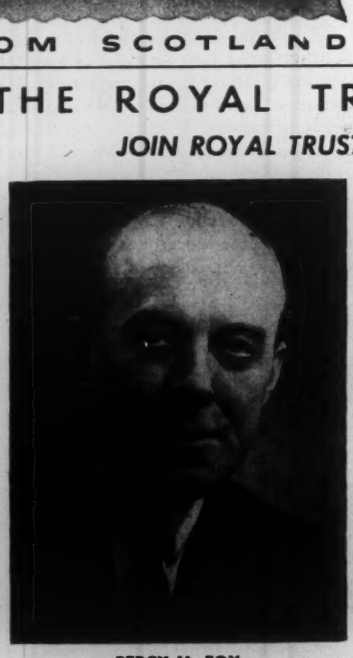

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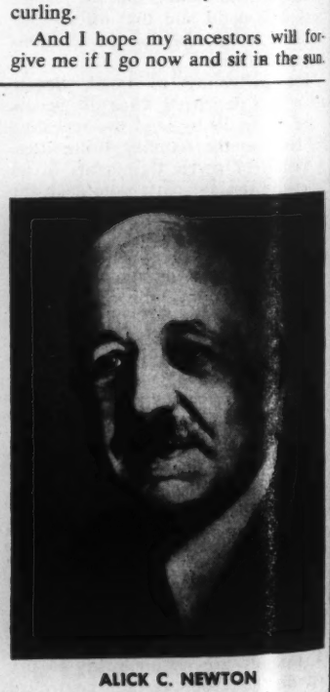

ALICK C. NEWTON

The election of four new Directors to the Board of The Royal Trust Company is announced by Robert P. Jellett, Chairman of the Board. Gordon R. Ball, Montreal, Vice-President and General Manager, Bank of Montreal; Percy M. Fox, Montreal, President, St. Lawrence Corporation Limited; Hugh G. Hilton, Hamilton, President, The Steel Company of Canada Limited; and Alick C. Newton, Calgary, Vice-President, Burns & Co. Limited.

LAST CHANCE IN TUNISIA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

and is by far the strongest party. It is violently opposed to the Old Destour party, which is supported chiefly by the students of the traditionalist Koranic university of Zitouna. These latter will have nothing to do with the French, and insist on immediate independence — as do the Communists, for the moment their allies.

The Neo-Destour, however, has all along accepted the French promises of "gradual autonomy", and says it is willing to accept continued association and alliance with France. There is no other important party in the whole of Islam that would dare proclaim such a thing. When the French promised to undertake reforms in August 1950, Bourguiba persuaded the Neo-Destour to let its Secretary-General, Salah Ben Youssef, become one of the 7 Tunisians in the Bey's 14-member cabinet, to help bring these reforms about.

His party has been attacked by nationalists all over Islam for this virtual "collaboration" with the enemy. Yet the Neo-Destour took the risk of being implicated should the French not bring about substantial reforms. Only minor ones have so far been permitted. By stalling for time, and by a tactless note of December 15th in which they seemed to be going back on their promises of "gradual autonomy", the French succeeded in making Bourguiba's followers think they had been tricked.

ONLY by continuing to demand reform can the Neo-Destour keep ahead of the extremists in popular favor—hence the Tunisian appeal to the UN on the 14th of January, Bourguiba's arrest on the 18th, and the consequent riots and French "firmness", as they like to call it. The Neo-Destour has been trying to make its followers confine themselves to manifestations and strikes, and has deplored the attempts at sabotage made by extremists. It has been careful to reject Communist offers of common action.

One can understand the French intransigence. There are strategic reasons, for one thing — they need Bizerte as a base. Political reasons, for another—Tunisian internal autonomy, closely following the independence of backward Libya, would make it more difficult for the French to keep their hold on Morocco and also on Algeria, where there was a great deal of trouble after the war. Economic reasons, too — though French investments are as yet much less in Tunisia than in Algeria and Morocco.

Above all, it is the existence of the French colonists in Tunisia that causes the deadlock. 150,000 French have established themselves in a country of 3,230,000 people which by the terms of the protectorate was only supposed to be deprived of control over defence, public order, and external affairs. These French have literally made Tunisia economically. They dominate its commercial life. They are still indispensable to its working: 31 per cent are in the Tunisian civil service.

All the Neo-Destour is asking for is all-Tunisian ministry with control over purely internal affairs, some sort of representative Assembly, and no more French in the civil service than those at present employed.

The French newspapers talk about finding "a formula of compromise." But it seems that a clear choice must be made. Like the British in India, the French must take the courageous step of giving in to the moderates while there are still moderates to give in to.

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BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1951

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Cash on hand and in bank	$ 192,574.15	Reserve for unearned Premiums at 80%		$1,095,201.53
Bonds and Debentures — amortized value	2,657,132.76	Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses		834,538.97
Interest due and accrued	18,266.39	Reserve for Taxes		24,629.01
Net premiums in course of collection (not over 90 days due)	308,555.00	Reserve for miscellaneous expenses		7,711.04
Due from Reinsurance Companies	23,346.56	Reinsurance Premiums due and unpaid		26,776.26
Other Balances Receivable	4,550.39	Agents' Credit Balances (Net)		946.88
Cash Surrender Value of Endowment Policy	35,800.00	Reserve for Securities		125,000.00
Receiver General of Canada—estimated refund of income tax	18,226.39			$2,114,803.69
		Capital Stock—		
		Authorized 15,000 shares of $20.00 par value		
		Issued and paid up 10,225 shares	$204,500.00	
		Surplus	939,147.95	1,143,647.95
	$3,258,451.64			$3,258,451.64

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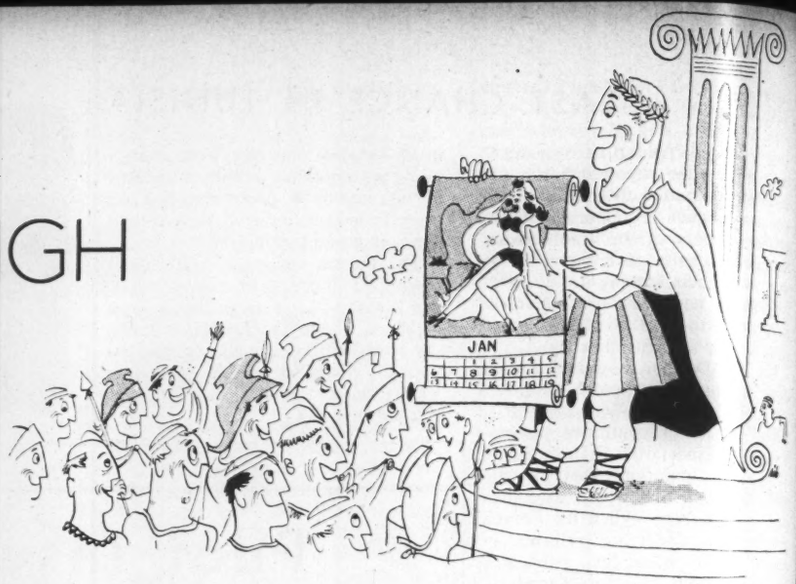
WORLD OF WOMEN

LEAPING THROUGH THE LEAP YEARS



by J. Lochhead Howson

AS EVERYBODY KNOWS, 1952 is a Leap Year with an extra day to spend for all those people who don't count days the Parsee way or according to the Hegira blessed by Allah.

And for this quadrennial gift of a day we give thanks to time-wise Julius Caesar who decreed in the Year 707 after the founding of Rome (or 47 B.C. as we call it) that as of January 1, 708 (46 B.C.), the Roman Calendar would henceforth have 365 days for three consecutive years, then jump to 366 days every four years. The new order of time, said Caesar, would be law throughout all Europe, Asia as far as Rome could reach, and Africa, too.

To get things lined up for his new solar-year calendar, Caesar had to put 445 days into 47 B.C. It was a long, hard year with plenty of mix-ups among the Pontiffs who were the Custodians of the Calendar. But from that January 1 day in 46 B.C., for more than a thousand and six hundred years, everybody in the civilized European world got up in the morning, went to bed at night, planted and reaped, made love and war, and watched the seasons come and go, in time to the Julian Calendar of Julius Caesar.

Everything was fine until 1582 A.D., when it became abundantly clear to the scientists of Pope Gregory XIII's time that the world was getting ahead of itself. The Leap Year every four years was picking up too much time—more than half an hour in fact.

By 1582 a half hour every four years had added up to ten days, and the calendar was out of line with the true seasons of the Solar year. Gregory saw a chance for papal kudos, so he issued a Bull in 1582 which lopped ten days from the forthcoming month of October to bring the Julian Calendar back to accuracy.

To keep it on course from there on, he decreed that henceforth Leap Year would be dispensed with every century in order to slow down the pick-up. Then to pick up the slow-down he further decreed that the suspension of the Leap Year at the even centuries would be waived every 400 years (those centuries divisible by 400) so that the Century Leap Year could be reinstated at 400-year intervals, the first of which was to fall in 1600.

Gregory himself didn't live to see his first 400th Leap Year in 1600—eight years before the founding of Quebec. And in the centuries since, most countries of Europe and the West have done without a Leap Year for 1700, 1800, and 1900. But 2000 A.D. is only 48 years away, and the chances are that quite a lot of us will be around to see the Second Century Leap Year of the Gregorian Calendar ushered in.

It will be up to us to make the most of it because the next one after that won't show up till the year 2400. And by then someone will quite likely have tinkered with the system again.

The New Style Gregorian became law by Gregory's papal decree throughout most of Europe, but not in the Protestant dominions of Elizabeth of England. While admitting the New Style Calendar made sense, the Queen declared that England would adopt it when England felt like it and certainly not by papal decree. Nor did Protestant Germany immediately accept it, waiting till about 1700.

As for Russia, she waited till after the October Revolution of 1917 when the lag had mounted to 13 days' difference between Russia's calendar and the rest of the world's.

ENGLAND eventually adopted the New Style in 1752, and even then the lag had crept up to eleven days. With the decree removing the eleven dates from the upcoming September, old men rioted in the streets, crying "Give us back our eleven days".

The New Style Calendar went into force throughout all England's New World colonies that same year of 1752, in Nova Scotia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, the Atlantic seaboard colonies of New England, the Ohio Country, and the Hudson's Bay Company trading posts. The great French colonies in Canada and in the associated Louisiana territories had already partaken of the New Style pleasures because France had accepted the papal decree of 1582.

So it was that while James Wolfe of England and George Washington of Virginia were born by the Old Style Julian Calendar, their great contemporary, the Marquis of Montcalm, military genius of New France in Canada, was born by the Gregorian Calendar in 1712. The year of his birth was a Leap Year, and Montcalm was born on *the* day itself, February 29, 1712—the general who was to gamble all his unaided skill in the defence of Canada, and lose.

Since then, Time has come and gone on a fairly satisfactory basis. The Julian Calendar as amended by Gregory clocks the lives of over a billion people today—roughly half the world. The other half lives marking time to the Chinese Calendar, or the Hindu, or the Mohammedan, or a few other equally interesting and colorful day-week-month-season-year systems.

Most of the "other half" wouldn't change for any money since they get lots of extra days *every* year, piled up at the end for merrymaking.

FRIENDS, ROMANS and countrymen of the West seem content with the way Caesar handled the matter 2000 years ago in Rome, subject to the minor Gregorian changes. But all this may not last. Two thousand years is nothing to a calendar enthusiast. For with all the time balances and counterbalances of the Gregorian New Style Calendar of Caesar, there is still an average pick-up of 26 seconds a year to worry about. These seconds, it is whispered, are pulling our calendar out of line with the solar year by one whole day every 4000 years.

Now just to avoid this getting ahead of ourselves again, there's a move on right at this moment to shove things around a bit more and get 4000 A.D. proclaimed a Common Year instead of the special 400-multiple-Century Leap Year it would normally be by the Gregorian style. If this goes through, the same people want the Common Year declared for all multiples of 4000 A.D.—8000 A.D.; 12,000 A.D.; 16,000 A.D., and so forth.

Better stick around.

And while you're waiting, you might as well know that the earliest written use in the English language of the term Leap Year, to describe the bissextile year, occurred in 1288. Old English had given way to Middle English by then, even though there were still a hundred years to go before Chaucer produced his "Canterbury Tales." In that year of 1288 a far-reaching law was enacted in Scotland where royal descent was often traced through Queens. The law goes thus:

"It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of her maist blissit Megeste, for ilk yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and low estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to tak hir to be his lawful wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sum ane pundis or less, as his estait may be; except and awis gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit ane ither woman he then shall be free."

This law was meant for one reign only; but once started those things are hard to stop. Caesar gave us Leap Year, but it took Scotland to give it significance . . .

BETTY-JEAN HAGEN

SINGING FINGERS

by Margaret Ness

"I'M NUTS ABOUT HORSES," declared violinist Betty-Jean Hagen. "And I love dogs, too." Dogs reciprocate. I first met Betty-Jean when she came briskly into her hostess' drawing-room, carrying the family dachshund. The dog had such a smug look of satisfaction.

Betty-Jean had won him over with the same charm that captivates her concert audiences. And captivate them she does. It isn't just her musical ability either. After all, you expect her to be good. She's won the top U.S. Naumburg Award and the Paris Pathé-Marconi Prize and the T. Eaton Award of an official Canadian debut. But Betty-Jean has that rare thing—a personality that comes right over the footlights the moment she steps on the stage.

BETTY-JEAN HAGEN

And oddly, you don't expect it, if you've met her off the stage first. Not that she hasn't personality. But it's a different kind. The slim young girl—she's only 21—I met in her hostess' home seemed to me just an attractive, friendly, intelligent person. She had poise, a quick grin and an ability to relax. But no one would be fascinated or call her beautiful.

THEN I ATTENDED one of her concerts, settled back to enjoy a good violin program and discovered another Betty-Jean Hagen. She still had that poise, that friendly smile but there was also that plus quality — that indefinable something that immediately warms the audience's heart. And you wonder how you could ever have thought she wasn't beautiful.

What does she look like? She's 5' 7½" tall; has almost an Irish face, in spite of a Norwegian father and a Canadian mother with English, Scottish and French ancestors. She has brown hair and "green-yellow eyes with brown flecks like leopard's eyes, so people tell me," according to Betty-Jean herself. Her favorite shade is green and she collects records as a hobby.

Betty-Jean was a child prodigy. Not the horrible precocious kind. Her family saw that she had a perfectly normal childhood, but she did start piano lessons at the age of three; entered the musical Festival in hometown Edmonton at four; and took the Royal Conservatory grade 6 piano examination at the ripe old age of six—usually never tackled until twice that age.

NOT ONLY did she pass but she stood highest in Canada. As a reward she was offered a choice of dancing or violin lessons. She'd already had a couple of singing lessons from her brother's teacher and was satisfied on that score. She used to make up operas—both the music and the languages—to sing for her mother.

The family lived in Edmonton until Betty-Jean was 15. Then they moved to Calgary for her to study with Clayton Hare. In 1945, Betty-Jean came to Toronto, to the Senior School of the Royal Conservatory and studied under Gèza de Kresz.

Betty-Jean started winning prizes back at the Edmonton and Calgary musical festivals. She won the non-cash violin prizes easily. But as singing was the money-getter, she sang her way every Spring into $50 or $75.

Then she began winning scholarships in earnest. Her big break was, of course, the 1950 Naumburg Award. This was won in a week-and-a-half grilling contest in New York against 130 top concert artists. Even to be accepted as a contestant is an honor. And that year there were more violinists than usual. The judges were "floored" on learning she was a Canadian. They knew her only as a number. Then last summer she went to Paris and won the 100,000 francs Pathé-Marconi Prize.

After her NY Carnegie Hall recital, Betty-Jean was asked to join pianist Joan Rowland and cellist William Hossack as the Columbia Canadian Trio and tour. Last Fall they did Eastern Canada and the U.S. eastern coast. Now they are touring the U.S. again; will wind up in California.

In between, Betty-Jean flew to Europe to make eight guest appearances at London (concert and BBC), Paris, Lausanne, the Hague, Amsterdam and Birmingham.

THE ONE little flaw on Betty-Jean's otherwise rosy present and future is her violin. A violinist is only as good as his instrument. And Betty-Jean's hasn't quite the qualities of tone needed for the large concert halls in which she is now playing. There's quite a story about it, too. It's a $15,000 old Italian "Cerin." Originally de Kresz had it sent up from a New York dealer for himself but it wasn't quite what he wanted. Betty-Jean tried it out and found it suited her. But $15,000! Some anonymous members of Toronto's Arts and Letters Club heard about it and are helping pay for it.

For her Eaton's debut in Toronto, she was loaned a $40,000 "Guarnerius," formerly owned by Fritz Kreisler. And anyone watching Betty-Jean as she lovingly tucked it under her chin could only wish that it might be hers "for keeps."

Yes, Betty-Jean with her completely filled 1951-52-season can be said to have arrived. She expected a much longer apprenticeship. "When I was 16, I figured it would be ten years before I would have a career," she says. "And now I've got it in half the time."

Precious Pair...

by Elizabeth Arden

$2.00

Ardena Cleansing Cream.

Liquefies instantly; seeps into pores to cleanse immaculately; to free clogged pores; to soften. Apply with cotton dampened with Ardena Skin Lotion.

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Produced and Bottled by

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Torino, Italy.

● The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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FILTER TIP
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20's in PACKAGES
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CONCERNING FOOD

FOUR STAR LUXURY FOOD

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

FOOD EDITORS, in common with most people, eat at least three meals a day. They're easy to please in this respect, are content to eat a bowl of soup and a cheese sandwich off the corner of the kitchen table. In view of their normal habits it's very gratifying to them to be treated to exotic food while away from the home front. The Newspapers Food Editors' conference in Chicago provided this "lift" and perhaps saved them from humdrum hunger.

Orange Sauce for Griddle Cakes

This is a refreshing sauce for breakfast hot cakes and was served to us in the lush atmosphere of the Camellia Room, Drake Hotel, as guests of the Florida Citrus Commission.

Combine 1 tablespoon cornstarch, 1 cup sugar and ¼ teaspoon salt in a saucepan. Stir in 1 cup orange juice and 2 teaspoons grated orange rind. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Add diced orange sections, if desired, and serve warm.

Chicken Highland Fling

The Quaker Oats Company appropriately chose the Scotch theme for their luncheon party at the Casino Club. We wonder whether the thrifty Scotch would extend the budget to serve chicken this way but, authentic or not, it's wonderful eating. This is how the chef does it:

Over a half slice of toast place a thin slice of cooked ham, then a poached breast of chicken and cover with Mousseline Sauce. Top each serving with a large sautéed mushroom and sprinkle with Parmesan cheese. Place under broiler until delicately browned.

Mousseline Sauce:

Fold ½ cup stiffly beaten cream into each cup of Hollandaise Sauce. For home preparation make up individual servings on heat-proof platter and serve from same.

Frituras de Banano Al Ron

A Latin American dinner complete with orchids, music and dancers was

BRAIN-TEASER

ON THE HIGH C'S

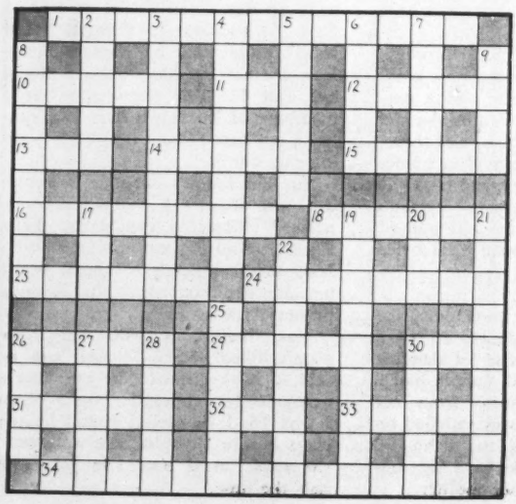
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. R.C.M.'s current grand celebration at Toronto. No soap! (5, 8)
10. A 5 soundly states his vocation in a topping fashion? (5)
11. A hymn was written to it by Rimsky-Korsakoff. (3)
12. See 30 across
13. The 1's new productions prove the R.C.M.'s not in one. (3)
14. Plunge off the piano! (5)
15. They give 5s time off, in the bar, of course. (5)
16. I take an ear test to compose this. (8)
18. We have nothing on the B.B.C. network! (6)
23. 18's end, and the heart of this opera, make its composer. (6)
24. Tuesday, Wednesday. (3,2,3)
26. But the flying trapeze will not appear in this at the 1! (5)
29 See 30 across.
30, 29 and 12. During this performance at the 1, Houdini will not play it. (3,5,5)
30 and 34. Trade the Red bribe for an evening at the 1. (3,8,5)
31. O no, Mister Little! Much too dull! (5)
32. About one in a bar, perhaps. (3)
33. When the sky is, there's none. (5)
34. See 30 across.

DOWN

2. An impression of "Le Sacre du Printemps". (5)
3. Toil! or get out of this opera. (9)
4. Fortress built partly by the Flying Dutchman's girl. (8)
5. "Let's make an opera?" Not without him! (6)
6. In England a penniless friend is thrown over. (5)
7. Sounds as if you are leaving arbutus borders. (5)
8. Faust's was taken from Goethe. (8)
9. Necessary for a walking-on part. (4)
17. Joins a levee with 32. (3)
19. The shape of "The Ring"? (9)
20. Waddington's in the money? On the contrary! (3)
21. Ya! but her 1 is in Germany. (8)
22. Naturally the car needs one if it's Brink's. (8)
25. A villain may be one, "at least, in Denmark". (6)
26. I'm making two appearances in opera. (4)
27. Operatic heroine, not quite normal. (5)
28. Combined result of trio from Faust and Lucia sextet? (5)
30. Afraid to go up to turn down the light? (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 1 down. Tied up at the office
5. Spread
10. Extra
11. Bathsheba
12. Forfeited
13. Olive
14. Insects
16. Swallow
18. Ephraim
21. Musical
23. Ducal
24. Handclasp
26. Volunteer
27. Renew
28. Dormer
29. Flounder

DOWN

1. See 1 across
2. Extorts
3. Usage
4. Arbutus
6. Pastorals
7. Ezekiel
8. Drape
9. Etudes
15. Challenge
17. Willpower
19. Heckler
20. Mahler
21. Mongrel
22. Chained
23. David
25. Corfu

(197)

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BAYER
FAST-SURE

planned for our enjoyment by the Pan-American Coffee Bureau. Even if you aren't a fritter fan, these are worth cultivating.

- 3 large bananas
- ¼ cup powdered sugar
- ½ lime
- Powdered clove
- Powdered cinnamon
- ½ cup dark rum
- ¾ cup brown sugar
- Flour

Split bananas lengthwise, cut each into four cross sections. Dust with powdered sugar. Sprinkle with juice of half a lime, a little powdered clove and a generous amount of cinnamon. Add rum, cover. Let stand at least one hour. Drain. Roll in brown sugar, then in flour. Dip in sweet fritter batter and fry in shallow fat two inches deep, heated to 375°F. Drain on absorbent paper. Dust with sugar and cinnamon. Serve immediately.

Sweet Fritter Batter:

- 1 egg, separated
- 1 tablespoon butter or margarine
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup milk
- ½ cup sifted flour
- 1 tablespoon sugar

Beat egg yolk. Add butter or margarine, salt and ¼ cup milk. Add flour and sugar. Stir smooth. Add remaining milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg white.

Corn Bread, Bacon Crust

This was one of the 5 "buffet" breads served to us at a breakfast party given by Lever Bros.

- 1 1/3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1¼ teaspoons salt
- 2/3 cup yellow corn meal
- ½ cup vegetable shortening
- 1 egg, beaten
- ¾ cup milk
- 3 slices bacon, cut in small pieces

Sift first 4 ingredients into mixing bowl. Cut in shortening until mixture is as fine as meal. Combine beaten egg and milk; add to dry ingredients and stir vigorously until all flour is dampened. Spread batter evenly in greased 8 x 8 x 2 inch pan and sprinkle bacon over top. Bake in hot oven (425°F). 25-30 minutes. Slide pan under broiler a minute to crisp bacon. Serve hot in 2 inch squares or in oblongs, 1½ x 3 inches.

Orange Baskets—were served as a garnish with breast of wild pheasant. The edge of a large half orange was scalloped and the sections loosened and a spoonful of jelly placed in the centre. The orange tasted like baked fruit but the secret we found out was allowing the prepared fruit to stand with anisette liqueur poured over for 24 hours.

Beautiful to behold was a dessert of nut covered ice cream balls perched atop a block of illuminated ice and surrounded by a gauzy scarf rose colored spun sugar. The ice cream was a flavored coffee ice, rolled in chopped brazil nuts. Served with a whiff of the spun sugar and fresh strawberry sauce.

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It's colourful Green Giant Brand Wax Beans, picked and packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavour. That's why they're so crisp and tender and a hit with the whole family. Only the finest beans are chosen to bear the famous Green Giant label.

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EATON'S

Little and Level-Headed

Enchantment is the name for hats this Spring, but they are purposeful in their design, too. The tiny hat has been especially created to blend with and complement your hair style as well as accent the utterly feminine ways of Spring. As shown, straw with velvet, from the beautiful collection now at Eaton's

EATON'S... CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION... STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

ABOUT WOMEN

WHAT does a Professor's wife do in her spare time? MARGARET SHORTLIFFE acts with the International Players in Kingston. She played with the company in 1949; spent the next year in Paris with husband Professor Glenn Shortliffe of Queen's French Department. Last summer she managed a few roles with the International Players, including Mother Vinnie in "Life With Father" when her young seven-year-old son Gary played her youngest stage son, Harlan. Last month Mrs. Shortliffe appeared in "The Bees and the Flowers" with daughter Dale (aged nine) playing her stage daughter. Eldest son Dennis has appeared with Toronto's Earle Grey Players. Born in La Combe, Alberta, Mrs. Shortliffe is a grad of University of Alberta and the Banff School of Fine Arts.

■ Three places out of the first four went to Canadian women in the women's international giant slalom in Norway at the Olympic skiing contest. ROSEMARY SHUTZ of Montreal won first place. MRS. RHODA WURTELE EAVES, also from Montreal, was second and LUCILLE WHEELER of St. Jovite, Que., placed fourth.

■ The Canadian Women's Press Club Memorial Awards should soon be announced. This year's Chairman is JO ALDWINCKLE, Women's Editor of the *Daily Times-Gazette*, Oshawa, Ont.

■ The Winnipeg Branch of the VON recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. Re-elected President was MRS. A. H. WARNER, MBE.

■ A Pictou (NS)-born woman has been appointed for a three-year term to the Forman Christian University Hospital in Pakistan. KATHRYN ROSS is a veteran of two world wars; worked with displaced persons in Germany for the UN; taught nursing in China; was supervisor of several Canadian military hospitals. She went to Pakistan from a position as Director of Nursing Services for the Canadian Red Cross in Halifax.

—Charles Photo

ACTRESSES BOTH: Margaret Shortliffe and 9-year daughter Dale, Kingston, Ont.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"IT'S ALL IN THE MIND"

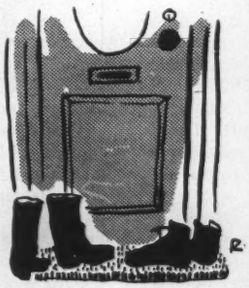
by Mary Lowrey Ross

SOME YEARS AGO I lunched on reindeer meat with Mr. Vilhjalmur Steffanson.

The luncheon dish, like the luncheon itself, was in honor of the great explorer. The reindeer meat was dark and resinous in taste, interesting rather than enjoyable. We all ate heartily, however. None of us, except the guest of honor, had ever had much to do with reindeer.

On the Eastern seaboard there is an increasing demand for whale-meat. This too is understandable, since the notion that you may be eating a descendant of Moby Dick is too remote and mythical to interfere with appetite. So long as the imagination accepts any thing as edible the digestive system can be trusted to go along with it.

"It's all in the mind" another famous explorer once said to me. He was a charming and civilized man who, on one occasion, in the interior of Antarctica, had quite inadvertently indulged in cannibalism. He was a good deal upset later when he discovered the nature of his diet and waited anxiously to see if there were any ill effects. There weren't any. It may be true that it is all in the mind; but the mind still remains the arbiter on what is or is not edible. The imagination simply rejects as food any creature that it happens to abhor—e.g. snakes, rats, or members of the saurian family—and is just as emphatic about anything for which it feels affection.



I used to think in reading about the War of 1870 that I might come to accept horse-meat as edible under sufficiently urgent circumstances. I changed my mind about it, however, after undergoing a miniature Siege of Paris in my own home.

Under the wartime rationing system our allowance of meat was adequate, if carefully planned. But it left very little over for the family cats. Having been brought up on canned food, however, they didn't begin to suffer until the tinned goods began to disappear from the grocery shelves. Our cats were outraged at the new regime and greeted me every morning with yowls of dissatisfaction which increased in volume when I tried to put them off with milk and ablum. They spent most of their time circling the refrigerator, or merely standing beside it, their eyes luminous with self-pity.

Then I heard about horse-meat. It seemed that the local abattoir if given a regular order would deliver a minimum of six pounds of horse-meat weekly. I put in my order and the six pounds arrived promptly, abhorrent in a paper bag.

The two family cats took to the horse-meat enthusiastically. I fed them, face averted, night and morning, and occasionally at noon, to keep ahead of the supply. As a result of their high protein diet they grew fat and glossy and fitfully irritable. Amy, whose temper was uncertain under any circumstances, took to hiding under chair frills where she could reach out handily and claw at passing legs. It was annoying but we learned to put up with it.

In the meantime the demand for horse-meat had gone up, and the management, in a mood of rising independence, announced that it wasn't worth its while to supply less than ten pounds of horse-meat weekly per customer. The next week I received my ten pounds.

The cats did their best but they couldn't keep up with the developing situation. The refrigerator was always filled with receptacles containing horse-meat, and horse-meat naturally became our liveliest dinner-table topic. It was all quite good-natured but the best family joke can wear thin in time. I took to serving readily identifiable meat-dishes, usually chops and bacon—nothing en casserole and nothing under cover of sauce. We had a good deal of sausage too until someone discovered the pun in hors-d'oeuvres. After that I gave up sausage. It complicated rationing endlessly.

The next month the abattoir management raised the minimum to fifteen pounds of horse-meat weekly.

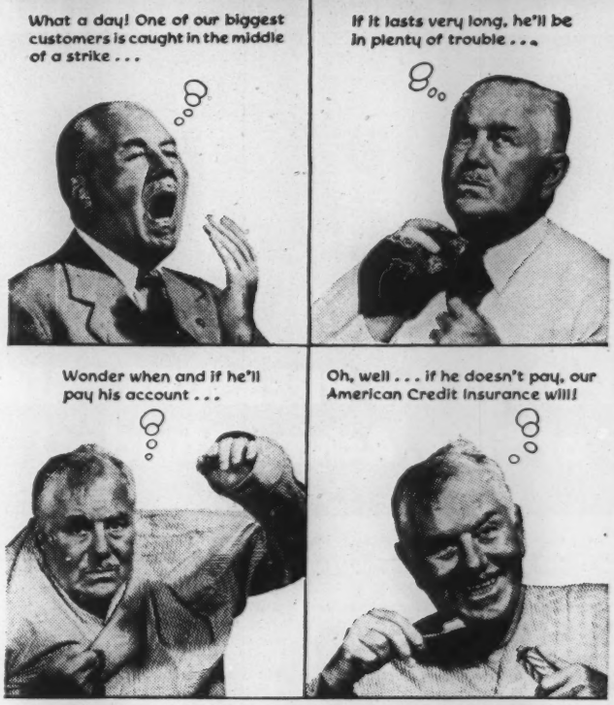
It is typical of cat-perversity that at this point our cats decided they didn't care for horse-meat any more. They would hurry up to their saucers, sniff once or twice, and then hunch off dispiritedly to sulk in the living-room. It was a game nobody could win. I was still struggling with the fitful appetite of cats and the steady accumulation of horse-meat when the week rolled round again.

I cancelled my weekly order then. And after that I cleared out all the horse-meat and went and dug it into the zinnia bed.

The zinnias came up profusely next summer, but the leaves were thick and sullen and the flowers turned out to be roan or dull sorrel in color. It was a morose display that did nothing to enliven the summer, and I was glad to let them die of neglect during a heat spell.

I know now that I will never bring myself to eat horse-meat. It's a complicated distaste but there is no way of getting round it. The imagination has its reasons which reason shouldn't make the mistake of trying to understand.

THOUGHTS WHILE RETIRING


What a day! One of our biggest customers is caught in the middle of a strike . . .
If it lasts very long, he'll be in plenty of trouble . . .
Wonder when and if he'll pay his account . . .
Oh, well . . . if he doesn't pay, our American Credit Insurance will!

Good thing I read this book that tells about planning sound credit policy...and about how American Credit Insurance guarantees payment of Accounts Receivable!

CREDIT INSURANCE *completes your program of protection . . .* enables you to get cash for past due accounts . . . improves your credit standing with banks and suppliers. An American Credit Insurance policy can be tailored to insure all, a specific group or just one account. Ask the American Credit office in your city for our book, "Why Safe Credits Need Protection," or write AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Dept. 53, Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke or First National Bank Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.

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NEXT WEEK

IS THERE A HEX ON ELMER LACH?

by Dink Carroll Sports Editor, *The Gazette*

Relieve the PRESSURE PAIN of Sore, Aching Muscles!

When muscles get stiff and lame from overexertion, don't let them "lay you up." There's a way to relieve that ache and soreness—quickly, easily!

Doctors generally will tell you that the pain and stiffness may be largely caused by pressure. Sensitive nerves are irritated. Local areas become swollen, sore. That pain you feel is Nature's call for help.

For wonderful relief—*fast*—rub Absorbine Jr. on those stiff, aching spots. It actually helps to *counter* pressure which may be causing your pain. At the same time, it warms and soothes. You start feeling better with a speed that will surprise you.

Get Absorbine Jr. today . . . keep it handy in your medicine chest. Only $1.25 a bottle at all drug counters. Used by thousands for quick relief of aching muscles, neuralgic and rheumatic pain.

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66E

"THE HERALD" WENT TOO FAR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

the Oil Protective Association was formed, and the *Oil Record* became its unofficial spokesman. Beveridge and I were members of the Association, and also did what we could to help Tucker with his paper.

At first, the *Herald* did not deign to notice the *Oil Record,* but soon included both paper and Association in its attacks. In an editorial, it severely criticized Beveridge for, as it alleged, inciting Tucker to "commit an offense." The oilmen were on the lookout for the *Herald* to overstep the bounds of justifiable comment. Now, in the opinion of their lawyer, H. P. O. Savary, it had done so; and Beveridge immediately laid a charge of criminal libel against Col. J. H. Woods, publisher of the *Herald.*

THE EXCITEMENT rose to fever pitch. Overflow meetings of the Association were held, and the *Oil Record's* circulation grew fast. It was a tense moment as Woods faced his fellow-member of the Ranchman's Club, Police Magistrate Sanders, at the preliminary hearing. Woods was defended by A. H. Clarke, KC, MP, an outstanding member of the bar. Savary, not so outstanding, but an equally able lawyer, made it clear to the magistrate that he had no alternative but to commit Woods for trial.

The oilmen were jubilant; but Woods' committal only tended to heighten the *Herald's* crusade. It now became necessary for the newspaper to justify its stand. As a result, development of the oilfield, so far as depending upon money raised by stock-selling was concerned, came almost to a standstill.

In the doldrums following Woods' preliminary trial, the secretary of the Oil Protective Association resigned, and a man named Linke was appointed in his place. Linke had come to Calgary only a short while before, but he seemed to have great faith in the oil possibilities of Alberta, and apparently had unlimited time to spend attending meetings.

He had been as vociferous in his denunciation of the *Herald* as the most rabid member, but after he became secretary he seemed mostly concerned with bringing about a settlement of the quarrel. He argued that so long as the fight continued, development would be held up. He said he was sure the *Herald* was now convinced that it had made a mistake, which it could not admit while the charge hung over Woods' head.

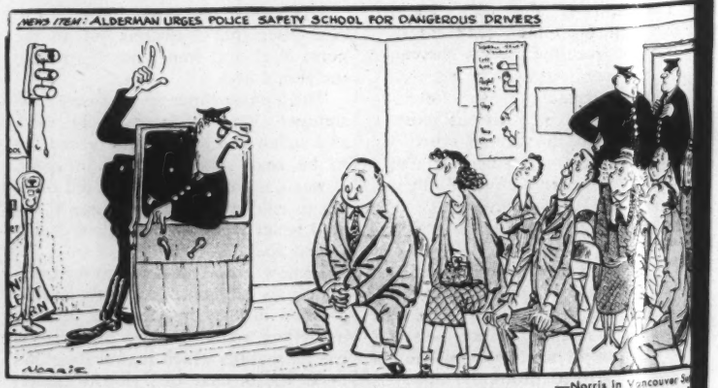
THE OILMEN, however, some like Beveridge smarting under the stings of personal attacks, would not agree to give up the fight. But as the winter wore on and stock-selling dwindled to nothing, Linke succeeded in winning over most of those without a personal interest in the quarrel. He now began promising that, if Beveridge would drop the charge, the *Herald* could be induced, not only to cease its attacks, but to swing to the other. Finally, Beveridge too, was forced to give in.

An agreement was signed between Beveridge and Woods in which, in consideration of Beveridge's promise to withdraw the charge, Woods undertook that the *Herald* should immediately begin boosting. Yes, the word "boost" was actually used. The agreement was to be held by J. R. Sutherland, president of the Oil Protective Association.

The very next day, the *Herald* ran its first editorial boosting the oilfield; and from that day to this it has been a staunch supporter of oil development in the West. Even at that very time, Woods himself was part owner of oil leases near Fort Norman which some years later were successfully drilled by a subsidiary of Imperial Oil Limited, and still produce oil.

The *Herald* was well out of its campaign, for within a short while the second Dingman strike set off the great Calgary oil boom, and initiated the search which finally resulted in Leduc, Redwater, etc. The Oil Protective Association disbanded when the fight ended, and Linke quietly disappeared. I, for one, had suspicions concerning him, but it was years before they were confirmed.

In 1926, I came to live in Toronto and for a time covered Queen's Park for the *Toronto Daily Star.* Occasionally, I dropped in to exchange reminiscences with Alfred Cuddy, then Commissioner of Ontario Police, but when I first knew him, Calgary's Chief of Police. We talked one day of the oil boom, and I mentioned my suspicions of Linke. He roared with laughter. "You're damn well right!" he shouted, thumping the desk with his fist. "He was a Pinkerton, and I got him for Woods!"



—Norris in Vancouver Sun

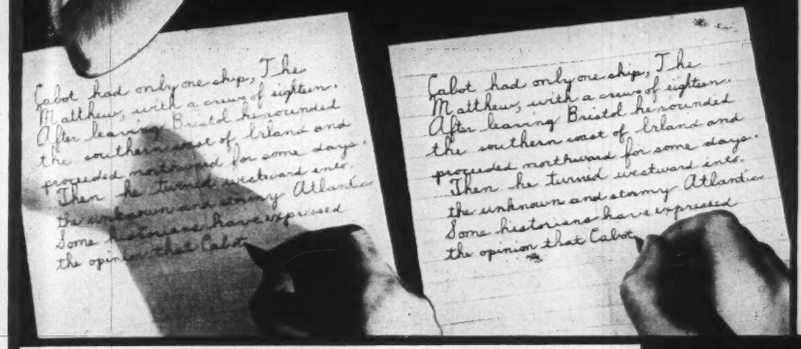
"Give Finnegan a car door to lean through and he's the best lecturer we have"

Revolutionary *New* lamp

—designed for study, reading, all "close" work—

lessens risk of eyestrain

General Electric lamp research has developed a new kind of lamp bulb that gives more light with nearly perfect diffusion. It is the greatest step forward since the introduction of the inside frosted lamp in 1926.



Softer Shadows

The new G-E White Lamp softens shadows because the light is diffused all over the bulb instead of coming from the higher brightness spot of ordinary lamps.

Less Glare

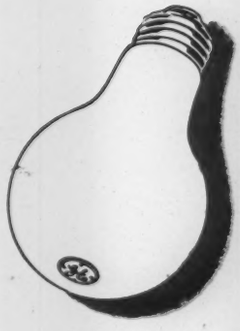
There is less glare where any part of the lamp is exposed. The White Lamp's greater diffusion reduces reflected glare from glossy objects. Reading, sewing and other activities are made easier.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

NEW WHITE LAMP

THIS NEW KIND OF LAMP BULB spreads the light over the entire surface of the bulb. Its light is much softer and better diffused. Annoying shadows are softened — reflections from glossy surfaces are greatly reduced.

Both lighted and unlighted, this General Electric "White" Lamp has a clean-white beauty that lasts for the life of the bulb. It's particularly desirable where any portion of the bulb is exposed — for instance, in table or floor lamps. This remarkable new lamp — in 60 watt, 100 watt and Tri-Lite — is available now wherever lamps are sold.



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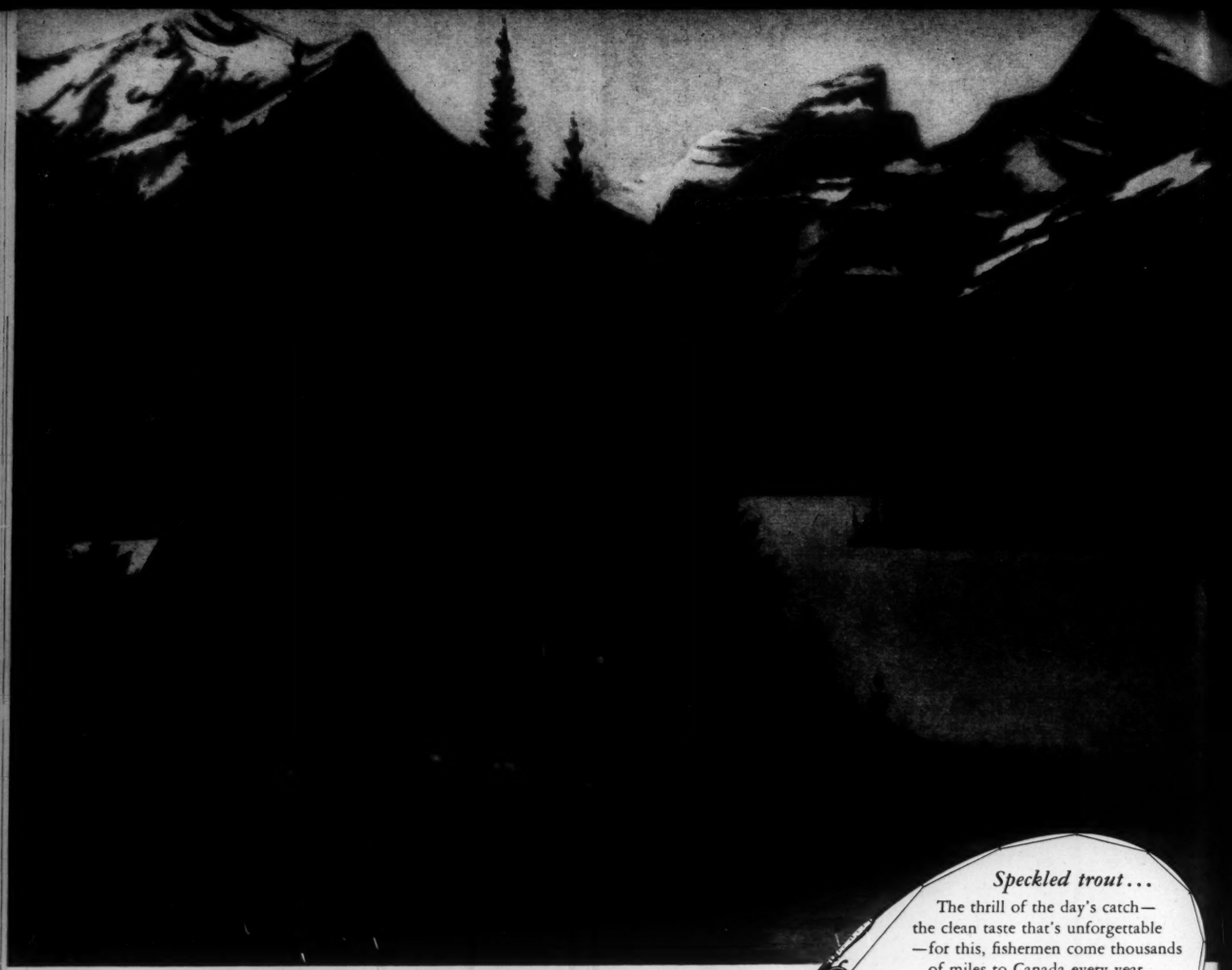
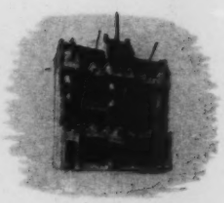
Head Office: Toronto — Sales Offices from Coast to Coast



Speckled trout...
The thrill of the day's catch—
the clean taste that's unforgettable
—for this, fishermen come thousands
of miles to Canada every year.

Seagram TELLS THE WORLD

"For clean taste... look to Canada"



"Say 'Canada' and you think of sparkling-clear air; of icy, teeming streams; of sun-drenched farms and orchards. It seems only natural, then, that there should be an especially clean taste to so many of the good things from this favoured land."

* * *

The above illustration and text are from an advertisement now being published by The House of Seagram throughout the world—in Latin America, Asia, Europe, and Africa. This is one of a series of advertisements featuring Canadian scenes and Canadian food specialties. They are designed to make Canada better known throughout the world, and to help our balance of trade by assisting our Government's efforts to attract tourists to this great land.

The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.

The House of Seagram